



County Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1926,

BY

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c.,


Medical Officer of Health;

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, and

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

DERBY:

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29156968>

County Borough of Derby.

Health Committee.

COUNCILLOR DOMLEO, MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR HOARE, CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR SLANEY, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN PORTER.

COUNCILLOR HIND.

COUNCILLOR BUTLER.

„ MRS. JONES.

„ COBB.

„ MRS. PETTY.

„ COLLIS

„ PINCHBECK.

„ DOMLEO

„ WILLIAMS.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN PORTER

COUNCILLOR DOMLEO.

COUNCILLOR COLLIS.

„ HIND.

Hospital Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN PORTER.

COUNCILLOR DOMLEO.

COUNCILLOR COBB.

„ MRS. PETTY.

„ COLLIS.

Managers of Open-Air School.

CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

COUNCILLOR MRS. PETTY.

Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN PORTER.

COUNCILLOR DOMLEO.

COUNCILLOR BUTLER.

„ HIND.

„ COBB.

„ PINCHBECK.

„ COLLIS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN PORTER.

COUNCILLOR PINCHBECK.

COUNCILLOR COBB.

„ WILLIAMS.

„ MRS. JONES.

DR. POTTER.*

„ MRS. PETTY.

MRS. SCUDDER.*

MRS. WARDEN.*

*Co-opted Members.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORD STREET,
DERBY,

June, 1927.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Derby for the year 1926, and by way of introduction make some comments on certain special features of the Report, as well as on the working of the Health Department generally.

A study of the records will show that the health of the town has been on the whole satisfactory during the past year. The death-rate is not unfavourable, being only a decimal point higher than that for 1920, when it was the lowest recorded. The infantile mortality rate shows an improvement upon 1925, being the third lowest recorded, and this would have been much better but for the number of deaths from premature birth of babies whose chance of continued life was remote. Tuberculosis also shows a satisfactory reduction in mortality, as also does Influenza and other diseases of the breathing organs (Bronchitis and Pneumonia). It may not be considered unsatisfactory that "Old Age" heads the list of causes of death and that the deaths from Cancer show a slight reduction on those for the previous year.

Among the unsatisfactory features might be mentioned the continued prevalence of Smallpox, the increased number of notifications of Diphtheria and of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, also the increase in the number of deaths due to Violence. Included in the latter category are 17 deaths from motor, &c., accidents (nearly double the number (9) from this cause in 1925), while there were 16 deaths due to suicide and 8 deaths due to drowning; in each case the number is double that in 1925.

Smallpox has unfortunately continued and has had a paralysing tendency on the work of the department, causing great waste of both energy and money. One satisfactory experience has been the increased willingness of persons who have been in contact with a case to be vaccinated. This had the effect in reducing the numbers very considerably, so that we were able to deal with all the cases that arose from the end of May to the end of the year at the Blakeley Smallpox Hospital, while in the early part of the year we were

compelled to have recourse to hospital accommodation at the Borough Isolation Hospital and also had to arrange with the Borough of Ilkeston and the City of Nottingham to take some of our cases at very great expense.

Reference to the chart and the text will give some slight indication of the beneficial effect of this increased willingness of "contacts" to be vaccinated. The principal difficulty which then arose was to obtain full knowledge of the existence of contacts. It was unfortunately our experience that we did not get to know about many of these persons who had been exposed to infection until they developed the disease. In the text on this subject will be found a tabular statement regarding the value of previous vaccination as a preventative. It will be noticed that the liability to attack, of the inmates of a household after a case of Smallpox has occurred in the house, was more than ten times as great among the unvaccinated as among those who had been vaccinated at any time. Of the latter, no "contact" who had been vaccinated within the past twenty years developed the disease, Smallpox only occurring in those "vaccinated" persons in whom the protection of vaccination had more or less died down.

Attention might also be paid to the report on the occurrence of the disease in a child who had been with others at a seaside convalescent home, referred to on Page 24. There are doubtless many people to whom such figures are unnecessary, and on the other hand there may be others so blinded by bigotry that they will fail to see their full meaning, yet a study of these records is commended to all unprejudiced persons.

Diphtheria has cost us many valuable lives during the past 20 years and all available means should be utilised towards its prevention; your special attention is invited to the value and safety of the Schick Test and preventive method.

Turning to a more satisfactory feature of the report—the Maternity and Child Welfare Branch—I would like to draw attention to the figures relating to Infantile Mortality during the past 18 years and the influence of feeding upon the death-rate. It is significant that the deaths of breast-fed babies during this period is only 36.3 per 1,000 births, while that of bottle, or otherwise artificially fed children, was 155.2 per 1,000 births, and that of babies fed in both ways (mixed fed) shows a mortality rate of 113.2 per

1,000 births. Reference has already been made to the increased number of deaths of prematurely born babies. It is our aim then to endeavour to render every potential mother fit for maternity, every expectant mother to have the necessary attention to ensure a normal delivery, and that every mother be able to nurse her baby. Hence the importance of ante-natal care, Infant Welfare work, the teaching of mothercraft to our senior girls (and I might also add the teaching of fathercraft to potential and expectant fathers) and of ensuring that every mother should have due care before and after parturition. These are the fundamental essentials of all our health work, and we cannot expect to rear a healthy race unless due attention is given to them.

Many of the figures in the report have reference to improving housing and environment of the population. Reference to the tables of sanitary defects remedied and work done under the Housing Inspection Regulations (under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ford) will show the extent of the work carried on in this branch of the Department. In order to have a complete idea of this work, the tables on Housing on Pages 101 and 102 and work done under the Public Health Acts on Pages 70 and 71 must be read together, when it will be seen that a very great amount of work has been carried out in connection with the prevention of dampness of dwellings, the provision of food storage, the provision of sinks and water supply over the same, and conversions to the water carriage system, as some of the more important matters which have received considerable attention during the year. I might specially mention that there have been in 1926 no fewer than 336 conversions of old-fashioned sanitary conveniences to the water carriage system without expense to the town. Other important matters carried out can be ascertained on reference to the two sets of Tables referred to above. The importance of rendering and maintaining in a sanitary condition, houses which can be let at reasonable rentals, is obvious in view of the high cost (and rental) of new dwellings.

It is satisfactory to report that the health of the staff has remained good on the whole. Special reference might be made to the freedom of the hospital staffs from both Smallpox and Diphtheria; this freedom being attributable on the one hand to vaccination and on the other to the use of the Schick Test and preventive remedy.

It might not be out of place to refer to a few of the recent legislative measures which have come into operation during the past twelve or eighteen months. The year 1926 was perhaps notable for the number of enactments dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare. The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act 1926, the additional Rules of the Central Midwives Board, the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1926, the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations 1926, and the Adoption of Children Act 1926, are mentioned as illustrating the importance now attached by our legislature to this branch of the work, and the number of legal enactments now in operation dealing with this service might well be compared with the paucity of laws on the subject a few short years ago.

Of other recent legislation, perhaps the most important is that dealing with the milk supply. A list of these Acts, Orders, Regulations and Circulars which have been issued during the past few years would be too lengthy to enumerate; but reference might, however, be made to the very important Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st October last, affecting the executive work of this Department. This Order revoked the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and the Regulations made under these Orders, which have been in existence since 1885, and should effect considerable improvement in the milk supply of the Country. It deals not only with the production of purer and better quality milk, with the health of the cattle, and cleanliness of dairies, but also contains provision against infection and contamination both at the source and during distribution. This Order, combined with the Meat Regulations of 1924 and legislation dealing with preservatives in food, is of great import and should help in safeguarding the essential food supply of our population. Probably in the near future we shall see legislation dealing with articles of food other than butchers' meat and milk, with a view to their greater protection from contamination, adulteration, etc. The new Public Health Act 1925 (dated half a century after the passing of the great Public Health Act of 1875), which came into operation at the end of 1925, has important provisions, and contains sections dealing with protection against contamination of food, powers to assist in the prevention of blindness, for dealing with verminous persons, penalties for dealing with dangerous driving, and powers to Local Authorities to spend money on propaganda, etc.

Amongst the new administrative measures decided upon by the Health Committee during 1926, may be mentioned the appointment of Home Helps for providing help to mothers during child-birth and nursing, the decision to extend the administrative pavilion at the Sanatorium, to purchase a new motor ambulance, and to extend the accommodation at the Isolation Hospital by the erection of six new cubicles.

With regard to the future the most important question is that of the clearance of our slum areas, and re-housing of their population, the latter being a very difficult problem. The abolition of tubs and midden conveniences will be proceeded with in the near future. The need of a new Health Office has been realised and is receiving attention, as is the question of housing the ambulance drivers in closer proximity to the Isolation Hospital, (Powers for this are given in Section 65 of the Public Health Act, 1925). Other needs that might be mentioned are the provision of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in a suitable position in which the Maternity and Child Welfare work can be centralised and taught, the extension of dental treatment and also sunlight treatment, and provision of increased facilities for X-ray examination. These do not of course represent the total of our needs, but they have been mentioned as amongst the most pressing.

As in previous years the Department has been indebted to the voluntary helpers and many others for valuable help and assistance. For some of the information contained in this report we are indebted to various persons, who have been mentioned in the text.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in testifying to the valuable help given by the Chief Clerk and other members of the staff of the Health Department for their able and ready help, to the Town Clerk and Borough Surveyor for their invaluable assistance, and you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for your kind consideration and support.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT E. BRINDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	5,272 Acres
Elevation above sea level—	highest, Burton Road, 325 ft. lowest, Osmaston Ward 126 ft. Market Place 157 ft.
Population at Census, 1921	{ Males .. 62,807 } { Females .. 66,989 } .. 129,796
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911	23·4
“ “ “ “ 1921	24·6
Number of persons per House at Census, 1911	4·34
“ “ “ “ 1921	4·55
Annual Rateable Value { for District purposes	£770,923
1926 { for Poor Rate purposes	£790,104
Sum represented by a penny Rate	£3,010
Estimated population { for the death-rate	136,600
for 1926 { for the birth-rate	136,800
Number of Houses (1921 Census)	29,120
* Number of Houses constructed during 1926	158

* Exclusive of houses built by Corporation.

1926.

						Rate per 1,000 population
†Marriages	978					14·3
	Males.	Females.	Total			
Births (Registered) :—						
(Legitimate)	1,247	1,266	2,513			18·97
(Illegitimate)	39	44	83			
Births (Notified)			2,546			18·61
Deaths ... { Males ... 811 }			1,495			10·94
	{ Females ... 684 }					
Excess of Births registered over Deaths			1101			
DEATHS :—						
Zymotic Diseases	62					0·45
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	107					0·78
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13					0·10
Respiratory Diseases	197					1·44

†Information kindly supplied by Mr. Meddings, Supt. Registrar.

Under 1 year of age—

Legitimate	159	}	173	63·3	}	66·6
Illegitimate	14			168·7		

per 1,000 births.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth ...	}	From Sepsis ...	2
		From other causes	4

Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births 2·31

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 11

,, Whooping Cough (all ages) 9

,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 18

						Rate per 1,000 population.
DEATH RATES :—						
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11·6
105 County Boroughs and great towns (including London)	...	...	...	...	...	11·6
153 smaller towns (1921, Adjusted Populations, 20,000—50,000)	...	...	...	...	...	10·6
London	..	..	..	..	..	11·6

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1926 13·97

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,596 (69 more than the registered births of 1925), 2,546 births were notified

				Percentage	
Number of Births attended by Midwives	...	1593	...	62·5	
Number of Births attended by Doctors	...	282	...	11·1	
Number of Births attended in Institutions—					
Residents	...	...	...	480	18·9
Non-residents	...	...	...	191	7·5
				2546	

DEATHS.

Death-rate, 1926 10·94

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,709, as compared with 1,820 in 1925; of these 1,709 deaths, 243 were strangers, and there were 29 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,495. The net death-rate therefore from all causes was 10·94. The net death-rate for 1926 was the second lowest recorded.

BURIALS.

The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1926 were 1,413.

1873	80,385	1,613	20.1	3,092	38.4	257	3.1	162	2.0	148	296	3.6
1879	80,385	1,970	20.5	3,139	39.4	280	4.7	147	1.8	132	407	5.0
1880	80,385	1,611	20.1	3,040	37.9	233	2.8	140	1.7	145	224	2.7
1881	81,470	1,520	18.9	3,156	38.8	166	2.03	131	1.6	129	287	3.5
1882	82,087	1,533	18.5	2,959	35.7	187	2.2	140	1.6	139	259	3.1
1883	83,922	1,549	18.6	3,071	36.6	144	1.7	146	1.7	146	263	3.1
1884	85,176	1,569	18.4	3,013	35.3	181	2.1	131	1.5	143	259	3.0
1885	86,449	1,591	18.4	3,055	35.3	132	1.5	128	1.3	138	310	3.5
1886	87,741	1,651	18.8	3,069	35.9	166	1.8	154	1.7	148	272	3.1
1887	89,052	1,683	18.9	2,858	32.9	223	2.5	146	1.6	138	247	2.7
1888	90,383	1,550	17.1	2,824	31.2	163	1.8	116	1.2	145	271	2.0
1889	91,733	1,582	17.2	2,906	31.6	133	1.4	99	1.7	147	281	3.0
1890	93,105	1,843	19.8	2,699	28.9	260	2.7	143	1.5	160	326	3.5
1891	94,422	1,765	18.7	2,885	30.6	126	1.4	139	1.5	139	158	1.7
1892	95,528	1,802	18.2	3,038	31.8	174	1.9	140	1.5	171	295	3.1
1893	96,648	1,734	18.1	3,123	32.4	190	2.0	132	1.4	155	281	2.9
1894	97,781	1,468	15.1	2,890	29.6	151	1.6	103	1.1	121	249	2.6
1895	98,927	1,669	16.0	2,909	29.4	178	1.8	105	1.1	158	254	2.6
1896	100,087	1,577	15.8	2,834	28.4	182	1.9	137	1.4	150	240	2.4
1897	101,262	1,656	16.4	2,893	27.7	173	1.8	99	0.98	168	249	2.5
1898	102,448	1,756	17.2	2,860	28.0	235	2.3	133	1.3	169	257	2.6
1899	103,649	1,775	17.2	2,904	28.8	173	1.7	116	1.2	163	244	2.4
1900	104,684	1,854	17.7	2,900	27.7	247	2.4	113	1.1	173	271	2.6
1901	106,076	1,598	15.1	2,739	27.8	189	1.8	99	0.94	155	220	2.8
1902	116,869	1,639	14.1	3,326	28.5	145	1.3	102	0.87	126	264	2.3
1903	118,707	1,596	13.5	3,215	27.1	108	0.9	102	0.86	128	210	1.8
1904	120,449	1,824	15.2	3,282	27.3	167	1.4	121	1.01	143	264	2.2
1905	122,207	1,746	14.3	3,108	25.5	183	1.5	96	0.79	151	254	2.1
1906	123,981	1,733	14.0	3,103	25.1	188	1.6	113	0.92	116	244	2.0
1907	125,774	1,784	14.2	3,152	25.1	219	1.8	121	1.0	120	269	2.2
1908	127,583	1,678	13.2	3,321	26.1	134	1.1	115	0.91	109	223	1.8
1909	129,411	1,712	13.3	3,220	24.9	177	1.4	129	1.0	122	251	2.0
1910	131,256	1,444	11.01	3,163	24.1	89	0.7	116	0.9	85	183	1.4
1911	133,648	1,737	14.04	2,921	23.6	215	1.7	136	1.1	122	261	2.1
1912	124,544	1,521	12.21	2,914	23.4	57	0.46	107	0.86	79	245	1.97
1913	125,462	1,576	12.5	3,013	23.6	95	0.76	104	0.82	99	270	2.15
1914	125,562	1,637	13.1	3,011	32.9	102	0.81	98	0.78	91	276	2.2
1915	126,389	1,843	14.6	2,737	21.7	165	1.3	130	1.03	94	346	2.7
1916	{ 117,027 127,327 }	1,704	14.6	2,616	20.5	79	0.68	127	1.08	94.4	301	2.6
1917	{ 117,027 127,327 }	1,564	13.4	2,332	18.3	116	0.99	113	0.97	94.3	289	2.5
1918	{ 118,220 132,461 }	1,899	16.1	2,335	17.6	61	0.52	110	0.93	91.2	315	2.7
1919	{ 123,930 129,098 }	1,627	13.1	2,522	19.5	45	0.36	112	0.90	90.4	300	2.4
1920	{ 128,868 129,220 }	1,390	10.8	3,358	25.0	44	0.34	103	0.79	72.7	253	2.0
1921	131,800	1,488	11.3	3,010	22.8	77	0.6	104	0.79	68.7	272	2.1
1922	132,400	1,497	11.3	2,753	20.8	49	0.37	109	0.82	70.8	271	2.07
1923	132,800	1,540	11.6	2,613	19.7	50	0.38	108	0.81	64.3	264	1.99
1924	133,700	1,513	11.3	2,569	19.2	59	0.44	113	0.84	61.8	235	1.76
1925	{ 134,400 134,700 }	1,595	11.86	2,527	18.8	45	0.33	111	0.83	74.0	249	1.85
1926	{ 136,600 136,800 }	1,495	10.94	2,596	18.97	62	0.45	107	0.78	66.6	197	1.44

MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGES.

AGE PERIOD 1—5 (64 deaths). Rate per 1,000 of total population 0·47.

Infectious diseases were responsible for a large number of deaths, Measles causing 9, whooping-cough 6, diphtheria 5, and scarlet fever 3. Pneumonia (14) and bronchitis (3) were likewise very fatal diseases. Tuberculous diseases other than pulmonary were the cause of 2 deaths, and one death occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis in this age-period. There were 2 deaths from Violence (one knocked down by a motor car, and one by drowning).

AGE PERIOD 5—15 (60 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 0·44.

The chief contributing causes of death were Diphtheria 13, Heart Diseases 8, Violence 7, Rheumatic Fever 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, and other Tuberculous Diseases 4.

AGE PERIOD 15—35 (120 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 0·88.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was the most dangerous ailment; 47 deaths were assignable to that cause. Heart Diseases and Pneumonia caused 9 and 6 deaths respectively.

AGE-PERIOD 35—45 (89 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 0·65.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was also the most dangerous disease in this age period, causing 24 deaths. Heart Diseases caused 13 deaths, Pneumonia 12, and Cancer 4.

AGE-PERIOD 45—65 (381 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 2·79.

The chief causes of death were Cancer 85, Heart Diseases 73, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 27, Bronchitis 21, Pneumonia 15, Violence 15, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 9, and Influenza 5.

AGE-PERIOD 65 AND OVER (608 deaths). Rate per 1,000, 4·45.

In the declining years of life Old Age 204, Heart Diseases 97, Cancer 66, Bronchitis 58, Pneumonia (all forms) 11, Nephritis and Brights Disease 10, and Influenza 8, were the chief causes of death.

There were 284 persons between 70 and 80 years at death.

„ „ 139 „ „ 80 „ 90 „ „

„ „ 18 „ over 90 years at death.

Ninety-eight was the highest age at death.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS—DERBY'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

ENGINEERING.—Ranging from the lightest to the heaviest products. From small repetition articles to heavy marine engines, including the world's finest motor and aero engines, and the best known refrigerating systems, the heaviest railway locomotives, and many special products in machine tools, sugar refining machinery, lawn mowers and high pressure steam pipes. The largest malleable castings industries in this country, and some of the best known foundries for both extremely light and heavy grey iron castings. Electrical specialities, including motors, dynamos, wireless installations, etc.

WOOD-WORKING TRADES.—Including carriage building, rolling stock, and specialities.

HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—Great majority on piece-work.

BUILDING TRADES.

PRINTING.—Including the finest colour reproduction and poster work, through all grades to newspaper and leaflet productions.

CHEMICAL TRADE.—Synthetic Chemicals, acids, etc. ; medicinal preparations, etc.

BREWERIES AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

CHINA MANUFACTURERS.—Including celebrated Derby Crown Porcelain.

VARIOUS TRADES.—Boots and shoes, watches and clocks, tapes, braiding, leather goods of all descriptions, elastic webbing, millinery, jewellery, paints and plasters, tanners and curriers, furniture makers, tents and tarpaulins, corsets, cycles, coopers, baskets, cardboard boxes, bricks and tiles, artificial limbs, rubber goods of all types, etc., etc.

GLASS WORKS.—Manufacture of optical glass, etc.

POPULATION, DENSITY, DEATHS, AND CERTAIN DEATH RATES in the various Wards of the Borough of Derby, for the year 1926.

WARDS.	Popula- tion in 1921 (Census)	Esti- mated Popula- tion in 1926.	Acreage (Census 1921).	Density in persons per acre, 1926	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis & Pneumonia) including Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from Respira- tory Diseases exclusive of Tuber- culosis.	Res- piratory death rate.	Deaths from Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis (Phthisis) Death Rate.	Number of Deaths of infants under 1 year. 1 year.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births
Abbey ...	10,348	10,890	283	38.5	115	10.56	5	0.46	10	0.92	11	1.01	21	101
Arboretum ...	8,734	9,191	122	75.3	84	9.14	5	0.54	12	1.31	5	0.54	6	51
Babington ...	8,090	8,513	134	63.5	94	11.04	4	0.47	13	1.53	5	0.59	8	79
Becket ...	7,015	7,390	102	72.5	76	10.28	3	0.41	6	0.81	5	0.68	8	58
Bridge ...	5,508	5,796	227	25.5	84	14.49	5	0.86	10	1.73	2	0.35	8	84
Castle ...	7,914	8,328	112	74.4	104	12.49	7	0.84	11	1.32	8	0.96	13	65
Dale ...	10,284	10,822	268	40.4	99	9.15	...	...	10	0.92	8	0.74	7	51
Derwent ...	5,982	6,294	900	7.0	73	11.60	5	0.79	10	1.59	1	0.16	12	84
Friar Gate ...	8,787	9,246	175	52.8	82	8.87	4	0.43	8	0.87	7	0.76	6	43
King's Mead ...	6,274	6,602	89	74.2	125	18.93	8	1.21	25	3.79	15	2.27	18	101
Litchurch ...	8,103	8,528	465	18.3	87	10.20	2	0.23	11	1.29	2	0.23	9	65
Markeaton ...	7,520	7,915	150	52.8	104	13.14	5	0.63	21	2.65	5	0.63	16	101
Normanton ...	8,781	9,240	106	87.1	79	8.55	4	0.43	11	1.19	8	0.87	6	41
Osmaston ...	7,815	8,225	1,392	5.9	71	8.63	2	0.24	11	1.34	7	0.85	10	68
Pear Tree ...	10,535	11,088	395	28.1	128	11.54	8	0.72	17	1.53	12	1.08	19	85
Rowditch ...	8,106	8,532	352	24.2	90	10.55	2	0.23	11	1.29	6	0.70	6	51
*Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	567	...	...	...	63	...	47	...	67	...
Non-residents ...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	31	...
†Whole Borough	129,796	136,600	5,272	25.9	1,495	10.94	69	0.51	197	1.44	107	0.78	173	66.6

* The Deaths in Institutions have been relegated to the various wards.

† Excluding Non-Residents.

Principal Causes of Death, 1926, COMPARISON WITH 1925.

	<i>Deaths in 1926.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Bronchitis	101	...	42
Heart Disease	200	...	12
Cancer	159	...	10
*Premature Birth	92	7	...
Old Age	204	51	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	107	...	4
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	75	...	20
Pneumonia	83	...	16
Violence Causes (including Suicide)	61	26	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	28	...	18
Diarrhœa	18	9	...
Influenza	18	...	34
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	13	6	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	13	...	11
Diphtheria	19	4	...
Measles	11	7	...
Cirrhosis of Liver and Alcoholism	8	4	...
Scarlet Fever	4	3	...
Meningitis	15	4	...
Whooping Cough	9	...	5

*Including Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.

Inquests held during 1926.—These numbered 155, 116 males and 39 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 49. Post mortem examinations, 40.

Infantile Mortality.—Of the 173 deaths of babies under the age of one year, 87 occurred during the first month, and of this number more than 60 per cent (viz., 54) took place during the first week of life.

Influence of Feeding.—The total number of babies who have been under the observation of the Health Visitors from January, 1903, to December, 1925, was 46,594. Of these 74·7% were wholly breast-fed during the first three months of life, 5·8% were wholly

hand-fed, and 19·5% were partly reared by hand and partly by natural means. The infantile mortality, or death-rate per 1,000 births, among children wholly breast-fed was 36·3, among the hand-fed it was 155·2, and among those mixed-fed 113·2. The evidence, then, in favour of the breast-feeding of infants, especially during the early months of life, is very great indeed.

Excessive Mortality during the year.—Cancer was responsible for 159 deaths during 1926, this being a decrease of ten, as compared with 169 in the previous year. The average mortality in the quinquennium 1902-6 was 84·8, while that of the quinquennium 1922-26 was 167·6. The number of deaths from Heart Disease showed a decrease of twelve, as compared with 1925; from Pneumonia a decrease of sixteen, Bronchitis a decrease of forty-two, and Tuberculosis, all forms, a decrease of fifteen.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

DISEASE.				Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...	759	758	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	332	186	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	174	109	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	6	1	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	9	2	1
*Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	4	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	353	...	83
Erysipelas	...	...	...	48	1	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	2	...	1
Continued Fever	...	...	...	1	1	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	3	...	1
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	3	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	18	...	...
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	1346	12	11
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1521	2	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	Males	...	...	116	53	64
	Females	...	...	103	40	43
	Total	...	...	219	93	107
Non- Pulmonary	Males	...	...	13	...	11
	Females	...	...	17	...	2
	Total	...	...	30	...	13

* Became notifiable 1st October, 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Total Cases re-moved to Hospital.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.												Abbey.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.		Marketon.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.
		Under 1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards.																	
Smallpox ...	...	9	7	19	13	15	125	175	142	131	40	76	7	105	14	19	34	58	111	10	29	27	130	41	75	14	14	14	64	758
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	...	11	10	12	14	20	118	71	28	39	5	4	...	27	20	17	32	19	21	42	9	19	21	8	14	24	16	29	14	186
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	6	22	8	6	6	1	...	3	3	3	4	6	3	...	1	3	3	4	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	174	...	2	5	15	11	75	28	13	19	6	...	...	16	12	20	...	6	10	15	5	9	2	7	8	20	11	21	12	109
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	353	43	31	21	10	16	38	14	15	43	45	57	20	33	24	15	27	11	14	17	16	16	29	13	28	15	23	44	28	...
Malaria ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dysentory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Trench Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	219	...	2	...	1	3	31	15	20	69	31	42	5	24	13	8	10	6	15	9	14	24	16	13	21	...	...	...	14	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	30	1	1	3	...	1	7	4	5	5	...	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	2	1	...
Measles and German Measles ...	1346	103	140	158	147	174	514	66	24	19	...	1	...	115	52	36	58	100	39	57	121	192	142	39	84	50	18	143	100	12
Chicken-pox ...	1521	75	90	106	152	185	803	88	11	9	1	1	...	123	65	41	70	62	83	56	154	63	138	40	167	90	122	188	59	2
Totals ...	4829	262	283	325	352	425	1715	463	265	353	136	209	41	452	208	161	235	267	302	213	351	353	494	168	401	246	219	462	297	1165

* Became notifiable 1st October, 1926.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Quarter during 1926.

Quarters. Totals	Small Pox.	Scar-let Fever.	Diph-theria including Mem-beranous Fever Group.	Erysipelas.	Puer-peral Fever	*Puer-peral Pyrexia.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Polio-m'lytis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Continued Fever.	Acute Ence-phalitis Leth-argica.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Chicken Pox.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever	Pulmon-ary Tuber-culosis.	Other Tuber-culous Diseases	Oph-thalmia Neona-torum	Measles and German Measles
First ..	1921	423	56	84	1	19	..	1	..	..	1	123	1	286	1	..	54	10	6	855
Second	1168	208	28	64	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	88	2	282	..	..	62	6	4	413
Third ..	619	60	32	80	1	8	..	..	..	1	2	41	..	294	..	..	46	7	2	43
Fourth	1121	68	58	104	3	15	4	4	..	..	..	101	..	659	..	..	57	7	6	35
Year ..	4829	759	174	332	6	48	9	4	2	..	3	353	3	1521	1	..	219	30	18	1346
Deaths Regist'd in 1926	245	..	4	19	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	83	..	..	..	..	107	13	..	11

*Became notifiable 1st October, 1926.

SMALLPOX.

Cases notified ...	...	...	759
Deaths ...	...	...	Nil.

Infected Households.—The 759 cases occurred in 399 households (including one Institution) affected as follows:—

1 case in house, 227 instances, 227 cases.			
2 cases	„	89	„ 178
3	„	36	„ 108
4	„	18	„ 72
5	„	14	„ 70
6	„	2	„ 12
7	„	9	„ 63
8	„	2	„ 16
10	„	1	„ 10
3	„ in 1 Institution		3
Total			<hr/> 759 <hr/>

Age and Sex Distribution.—391 of the cases were males and 368 females, and the ages varied from a baby aged 3 days to an adult, aged 72 years. Age distribution will be seen on reference to the Table on page 17. From this it will be observed that the majority of cases occurred between the ages of five and thirty-five years, while 273 of these occurred in school children.

Ward Distribution.—The outbreak was general and affected all the wards within the Borough, the highest number occurring in King's Mead Ward with 130 cases, followed by Castle Ward (111), and Abbey Ward (105), while the smallest number of cases occurred in Dale Ward (10). 180 streets were affected.

Housing Conditions.—The appended summary shows the housing conditions and sanitary conveniences associated with the 399 affected households. Only three cases occurred in two Common Lodging Houses, but none in a House Let in Lodgings.

Number of Houses affected	...	...	...	399
Water closets at houses		...	...	377
Privies at houses	...	...	...	1
Tub closets at houses	...	...	...	21

Houses wherein the conveniences or amenities were lacking, <i>i.e.</i> , coppers, sinks, water, &c.	57
Houses that could not be called cleanly, owing to tenants	4
Houses that possibly under modern standards had not sufficient room space for occupants	8
Houses affected that were in congested areas, slums, scheduled houses, courts, back-to-back or not through ventilated houses, such as courts in King Street, Eagle Street, Willow Row, Green Street, Goodwin Street, Brook Street, East Street, etc.	53
Comparatively modern houses affected such as in Stone Hill Road, Spring Street, Taylor Street, Woods Lane, Woolrych Street, Holcombe Street, Walbrook Road, Randolph Road, Park Grove, Walpole Street, Keys Street, Haig Street, Werburgh Street, Leacroft Road, Marlborough Road, Raven Street, Belvoir Street, etc.	107
Older houses not in either of above two classes such as High Street, Colombo Street, Carrington Street, Crompton Street, Clifton Street, Normanton Road, Shaftesbury Street, Whittaker Street, Cobden Street, Dashwood Street, Madeley Street, etc..	239
	<hr/> 399

Periodical Incidence.—The quarterly incidence (see page 18) shews that most of the cases were notified in the first quarter of

the year, *i.e.*, 423, and fewest in the third quarter, *i.e.*, 60. The weekly notifications showed the highest number in the week ending 16th January, when 57 cases were notified. The highest monthly incidence was in the month of March, when 172 cases were notified, the weekly notifications during this period varying from 32 cases in the week ending 13th March to 43 in the week ending 27th March. One week was free from the notification of the disease (week ending 28th August), and one case only was notified in the weeks ending 7th August and 18th December, respectively. The smallest monthly incidence was in the month of August, when only 14 cases were notified.

Monthly Incidence.—No. of Cases treated.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Blakeley ..	40	44	34	37	42	25	28	14	18	24	28	16	350
Isol. Hospital	86	54	116	87	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
Ilkeston ...	15	7	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Nottingham	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL ...	143	108	172	126	56	25	28	14	18	24	28	16	758

Vaccinal Condition of Patients.

Total Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated in Infancy.	Vaccinated later periods.	Vaccinated after infection.
759	643	71	3	42

Type of the Disease.—This remained mild, as in the previous two years. A considerable proportion of the cases, however, were of more serious nature with quite severe premonitory symptoms, and profuse eruption (some with secondary fever) in appearance resembling the classical form of the disease, and many had a distinct sickly smell. No death occurred, and no serious complications followed. The facial disfigurement resulting was slight, although in some a certain amount of pitting will remain throughout life.

Factors in the Spread.—The principal reasons for the continuation and spread of the disease may be shortly summarised as follows :—

- (1) Failure to notify, or delay in notification.
- (2) Incomplete or false information regarding persons who had been in close contact with the patient while in a presumably infectious condition.
- (3) Failure of such contacts to be vaccinated.

With regard to (1), there were a number of instances where a case or cases were notified in a household, which were secondary to a previous case or cases in the house which had escaped notification, but on examination, traces of the disease were found in the latter. No fewer than 29 such persons were discovered in this way. As these people were then free from infection they were not included in the total of 759 cases notified.

In some quarters there was a distinct failure to appreciate the mild character and subtlety of the present type of Smallpox. It is interesting to note that 10 cases which were notified as Chicken Pox were found to be in reality Smallpox ; on the other hand, some cases of Chicken Pox were notified as Smallpox. With regard to delay in notification, it was a frequent experience of a case to come to the notice of the officials of the Health Department when the eruption had reached its pustular stage, and the patient's movements had been uncontrolled. One characteristic of the prevailing type of Smallpox was delayed appearance of the eruption. It was often the experience that a patient after premonitory symptoms—often of a severe type—recovered and was apparently well for at least 24 hours before any spots were noticed. In the meantime, the patient had visited friends, places of amusement, &c., leaving infection behind.

In connection with (2) full information with regard to contacts has been often difficult to obtain. Frequently a sense of loyalty and a desire to shield relatives or friends has prevented responsible persons giving the Health Officers complete information. As a

result of this, all the "contacts" were not supervised, with the result that infection was conveyed into schools and places of work, which otherwise might have been prevented.

With regard to (3) the failure to obtain vaccination or re-vaccination of contacts was a feature during the first quarter of the year. After that more success was obtained, resulting in a reduction in the number of cases notified. There was still, however, the loophole mentioned in No. 2, whereby contacts escaped the net.

Relation to Vaccination.—The following statement illustrates the effects of vaccination upon the persons living in the same household as the patient, or who had been in close contact with the latter.

Three cases of Smallpox which occurred in the Union Infirmary are not included, the number of cases remaining being 756. The total number of contacts in the houses in which these cases occurred was 2,488. Of these 1,365 had been vaccinated or had Smallpox some time previously; 74 of these persons subsequently developed Smallpox (5·4%). The number of contacts in the households, who had not been vaccinated or had Smallpox, was 1,123, and of these 684 (or 61%) developed the disease.

With regard to the vaccinated contacts, one of these had been vaccinated 23 years previously, one 30 years ago, and another 40 years previously; the remainder had been vaccinated in Infancy, and their respective ages were:—39, 70, 42, 37, 55, 58, 38, 58, 49, 53, 44, 72, 28, 36, 43, 39, 63, 29, 52, 53, 37, 52, 48, 49, 49, 51, 64, 45, 58, 55, 38, 38, 45, 71, 49, 60, 63, 53, 52, 64, 54, 52, 44, 53, 32, 63, 49, 56, 51, 49, 45, 40, 62, 66, 68, 45, 55, 58, 51, 61, 42, 63, 59, 68, 51, 25, 37, 45, 49, 53, 65.

This Statement indicates that the percentage of risk of contracting the disease was nearly 12 times greater among the unvaccinated than in those *vaccinated at any time*.

An analysis of the cases which occurred in people who had been vaccinated at any time showed that no case occurred in any one

who had been vaccinated within the past 20 years. A summary of these 74 persons who contracted Smallpox is appended :—

						Cases of Smallpox.
Contacts vaccinated within the past 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ „ „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ „ „ 20—30 years	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ „ 30—40 „	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ „ „ 40—50 „	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ „ „ 50—60 „	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ „ „ 60 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	15
						—
TOTAL						74
						—

A clear instance of the value of vaccination is seen in the experience of 23 girls of ages varying from 6 years to 13 years, who had been to a Seaside Convalescent Home, where they lived under the same conditions, food and surroundings, &c., for a period of one week. On their return to Derby, one case was found on September 18th to be suffering from Smallpox. Of the 22 others, 9 were vaccinated, none of whom developed the disease. The remaining 13 were unvaccinated and 10 developed the disease.

Vaccination of Infants.

(Information kindly supplied by Mr. J. Badderley, Vaccination Officer) :—

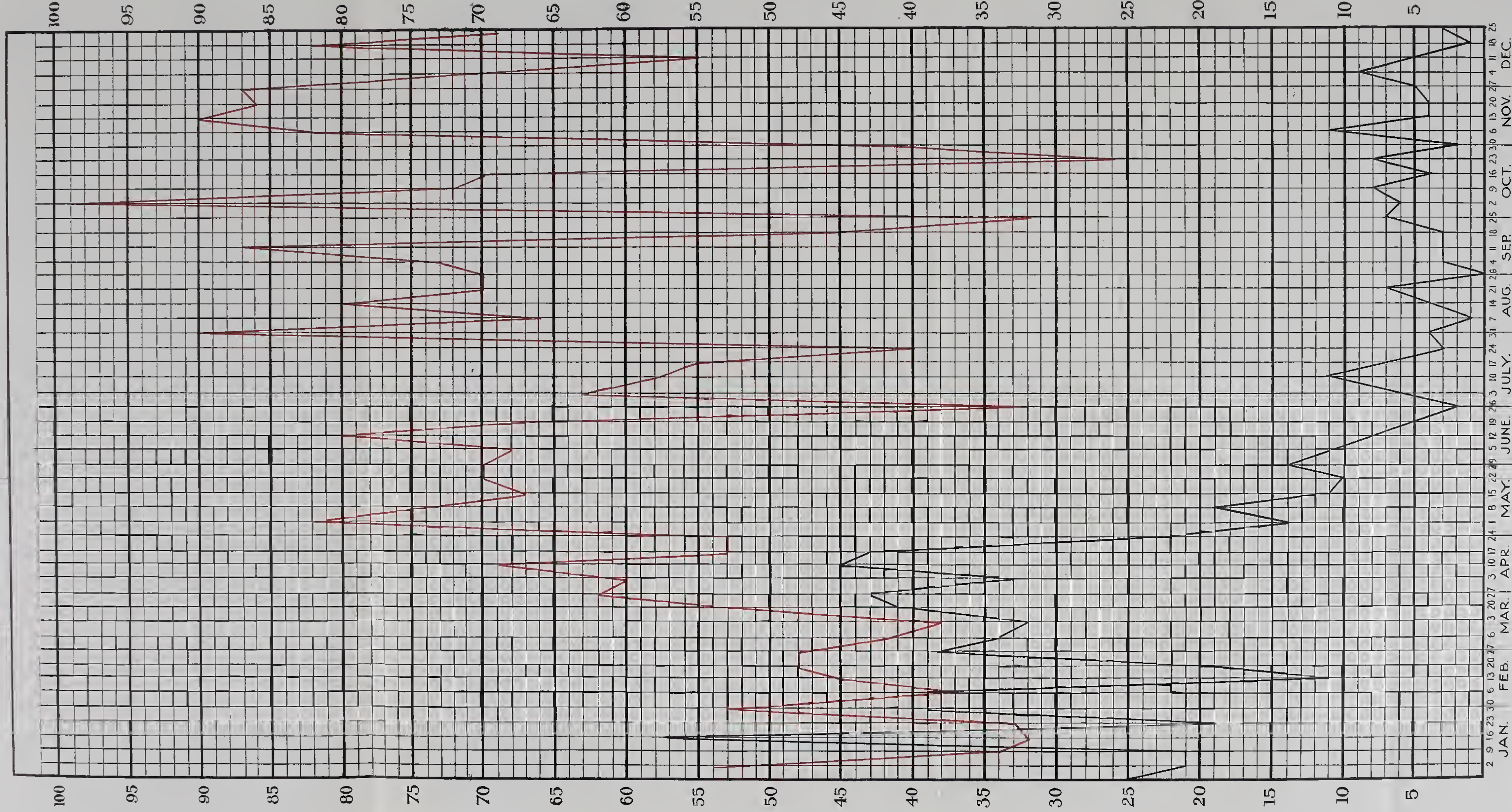
Total number of births	...	...	...	2,606
Children under 12 months died				
un-vaccinated	...	...	...	202
Insusceptible	...	...	...	3
Postponed	...	...	...	10
Successful	...	...	...	535
Conscientious objection certificates	...	...	...	405

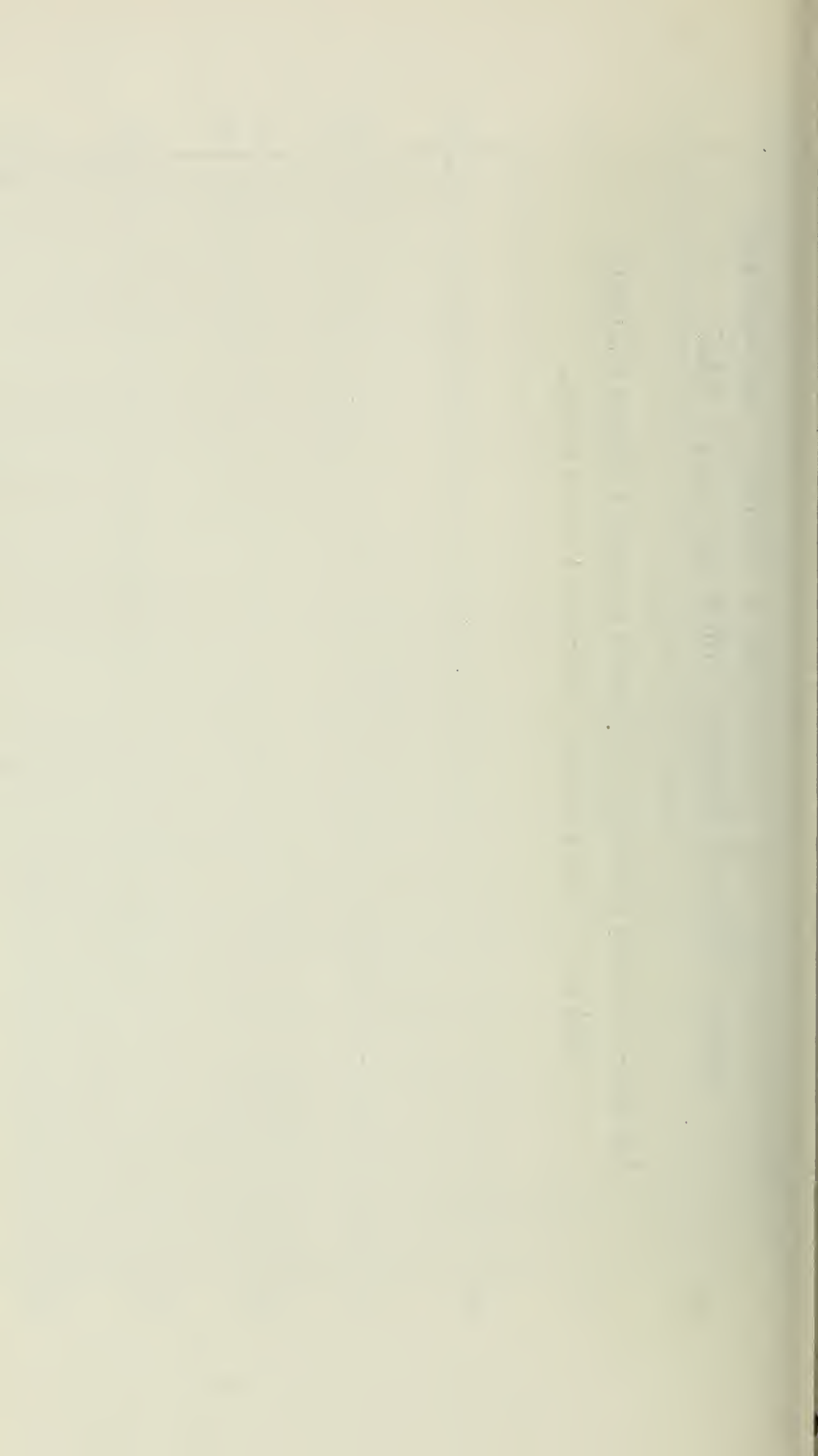
Administrative Measures.—These were enumerated in the last two Annual Reports, and need not be repeated. Compensation was paid as in the previous year to the breadwinner who lost work as a result of vaccination. The only new administrative measure was a modified use of Quarantine in some cases. This was carried out by

Chart showing respectively the percentage of "Contacts" vaccinated and number of Cases of Smallpox notified each week in 1926.

Red lines—The weekly percentage of vaccination of persons in infected households.

Black lines—Weekly Smallpox Notifications in actual numbers.





removing persons at the end of 10 or 12 days incubation period for observation for about a week. This proved useful; as in one instance 9 persons were removed into Quarantine and six of them developed Smallpox whilst under observation. As the father declared that the latter were "no more suffering from Smallpox than he himself was," we can only infer that most of these cases, if left at home, would have spread the disease. The father himself, who had been vaccinated in the Army, and one of his sons, aged 18 years, who had very large vaccination marks, escaped.

Hospital Accommodation.—The accommodation at Blakeley Hospital proving inadequate during the early months of the year, the wards at the Isolation Hospital had to be utilised, and when this additional accommodation was further exhausted, cases had to be removed to Ilkeston Hospital and the Nottingham Smallpox Hospital respectively. This was, however, only necessary during the first four months of the year, as the increased success in obtaining the vaccination of contacts prevented the need of retaining accommodation for an excessive number of cases (see chart). From the end of May until the end of the year, accommodation at the Blakeley Smallpox Hospital was quite adequate for our needs (See Table—Monthly Incidence, page 21).

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	332
Deaths	...	...	...	19
Case Mortality	...	...	...	5.7%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	0.14

The total number of Diphtheria cases notified during 1926 was 333, of which number 1 was subsequently withdrawn as not being a case of this disease. Of the total 332, 53.3% (viz., 177) were cases discovered by bacteriological examination.

Diphtheria was more prevalent within the Borough during 1926 than in 1925; the number of cases (332) is an increase of 164 compared with the number notified in 1925 (168), and the number of deaths (19) is 4 more than the number of fatal cases in 1925.

Included in the 332 cases are (a) 155 cases notified by medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only; (b) 169 cases notified

on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs in suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge ; and (c) 8 cases discovered in school or in the homes of the people, chiefly the “ close contact ” of notified cases. Eighty-eight “ carriers ” who showed no clinical signs of the disease, are not included in the 332 notified cases. These were kept under observation until two successive negative swabs were obtained.

Sex.—Males, 170 cases, 13 deaths ; females, 162 cases, 6 deaths.

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Four of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (15) attended school as follows :—Nuns Street, Firs Estate, St. Dunstan's and Gerard Street, two each, and Ashbourne Road, Christ Church, Holy Trinity, Pear Tree, St. Chad's, St. James's Road and St. Peter's one each.

Antitoxin in relation to Fatal Cases.—13 of the fatal cases were treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, two at the Children's Hospital, three were treated at home, while another died in the Borough Hospital, Plymouth. In eight cases antitoxin was administered ; in 11 cases there was no record of its administration, but all cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital receive full doses on admission.

Infected Households.—The 332 cases occurred in 253 households, including 36 in 5 institutions. In 28 households there were 2 cases each, in 7 instances 3 cases, and in 2 instances 4 cases.

Nuisances.—The Visiting Inspectors reported nuisances in 19 houses :

Defective Roof	...	5	Fixed Window	...	1
Drains blocked	...	2	Broken sashcord	...	1
Damp Bedroom	...	2	Defective sink	...	1
Overcrowding	...	1	Blocked W.C.,	...	1
Defective Fireplace	...	1	Offensive W.C.	...	1
„ Flooring	...	1	Water in Cellar	...	1
„ soft water Pump		1			

As far as possible the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. During 1926, the following amounts were supplied :—

39 phials containing 2,000 units each.				
167	„	„	4,000	„
142	„	„	8,000	„

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases notified	...	...	...	174
Deaths	...	...	...	4
Case Mortality	...	...	...	2·3%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	0·03

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1926 was 176, of which 2 were withdrawn leaving 174 true cases, a decrease of 14 from the number for 1925. In addition, two cases of the disease which occurred at Shipley, Yorks., were conveyed to their home in Derby in a private car. There were four deaths certified due to Scarlet Fever, three of which occurred in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and one at home.

Sex.—76 of the 174 cases were males, and 98 females.

Infected Households.—The 174 cases occurred in 141 households, including 16 in 4 Institutions. In 9 instances 2 cases occurred in a house, in 4 instances 3 cases, and in one house 5 cases occurred.

Return Cases.—There was one “ return ” case occurring in a household within one month of the return of a convalescent Scarlet Fever case from the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Insanitary Conditions.—Sanitary defects were reported by the Visiting Inspector in 3 houses, a percentage of 1·7 of the cases notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Total cases notified	...	...	6
Death	...	...	1
Case Mortality	...	...	16·6%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	0·01

One case each was treated in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, Guardians' Institution and the Borough Isolation Hospital, while the remaining two received treatment at home.

Blood Examinations.—16 blood specimens were examined for Widal's reaction ; 13 of these were negative and 3 positive.

Age and Sex Distribution.—There were 3 males (ages 5, 8, and 53 years respectively) and 3 females (ages 2, 6 and 38 years).

Houses.—The cases of Enteric Fever affected 5 separate households.

Sanitary Conveniences.—All the infected houses were provided with W.C.'s.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases notified ...	...	...	...	9
Death ...	...	...	...	1

Two of the cases were treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital, two at the Guardians' Institution, one at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, one in the Nightingale Nursing Home, and one in a private institution. The remainder (two) were treated at home.

A midwife was present at the parturition in five cases, and four cases were attended by both doctor and midwife.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.*—Under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, Puerperal Pyrexia became notifiable on 1st October, 1926.

Cases notified...	4
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Arrangements for skilled nursing of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been made with the Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing Association.

* "Puerperal Pyrexia" means any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	353
Deaths	...	...	...	83
Case Mortality	...	...	...	23·5%
Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	0·68

Sex.—214 of the cases were males and 139 females.

Arrangements were made with the Royal Nursing Institution for the provision of trained nurses for cases in which efficient nursing could not be provided. Twenty-eight patients were attended by these nurses, 437 visits being paid during the year, and 26 of these patients recovered.

Sanitary defects were found at 7 houses, viz. :—

Dirty houses	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. Fittings	...	...	...	1
Defective Roof	...	...	...	1
Damp House	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from Poultry	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases notified	...	...	...	48
Deaths	...	...	...	4

The parts of the body affected were as follows :—

Face and head	...	...	...	38 cases
Lower limbs	...	...	...	4 „
Upper limbs	...	...	...	4 „
Breasts and Abdomen	...	...	...	1 case
No record	...	...	...	1 „
Total				48 cases

The face and head were affected in three of the fatal cases, while the remaining death was certified as “ Erysipelas Neonatorum,” and related to an infant aged three weeks.

Sex.—There was a preponderance of females, viz., 27 to 21 males.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, females aged seven months and ten years respectively. The former received treatment in the Guardians' Institution and the latter (which proved fatal) in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

CONTINUED FEVER.

One case of continued fever was notified during the year, the patient being a female, aged 51 years, who received treatment in the Borough Isolation Hospital and recovered.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No case of this disease was reported during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Cases notified	...	...	...	3
Death	...	...	...	1

The notified cases were 2 males and 1 female, and their respective ages were 17 and 64 years (males), and 19 years (female).

The fatal case was a male, aged 64 years.

All three cases were treated at home.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No case occurred during the year.

MALARIA.

Three cases of Malaria were notified during the year. The patients were all ex-soldiers, aged respectively 25, 31, and 32 years, and were reported to have contracted the disease while on service in the East.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified	...	...	...	18
Deaths	...	...	...	nil.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospital</i>				
18	†9	9*	13	2	...	...

†Included in this number is 1 case treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and 1 at the Children's Hospital as out patients.

*7 In Patients at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and 2 at the Guardians' Infirmary.

One baby died during 1926, the cause of death being "Premature Birth, Infantile Convulsions."

No trace was obtainable in respect of one baby, owing to change of address, while another child was under treatment in a local institution.

The number of cases notified was 6 more than in 1925.

MEASLES.

Cases Notified	...	...	1,346
Deaths	...	...	11
Case Mortality	...	...	0·82%
Rate per 1,000 living	...	...	0·08

Measles was prevalent during the year 1926, and 1,346 cases of Measles and German Measles were notified (651 males, 695 females), there being 11 deaths. The deaths were of children under 6 years of age. The age distribution of the cases is seen on reference to the Table on page 17. The quarterly incidence of the disease is recorded in the Table on page 18. From this it will be seen that 63·5% of the cases, *i.e.*, 855 occurred in the first quarter of the year. 12 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, many of them being severe cases with chest complications. The mortality rate was 0·82 per cent. It has been gratifying to note the continued tendency of parents to treat the disease more seriously although in some few instances carelessness has been shown in exposing the child too soon after the onset of the illness to the vagaries of our climate.

CHICKEN POX.

Cases Notified	...	...	...	1,521
Deaths	...	...	...	Nil.

This disease was notifiable throughout the whole year owing to the prevalence of Smallpox. 1521 cases were notified, and all of them were visited either by a Medical member of the Health Staff or by a Health Visitor or School Nurse. Of these cases, it was found that no fewer than 1344 (or 88% of the total cases notified) were unvaccinated. Five cases of Chicken-pox had had Smallpox previously.

Age periods and Ward distribution are shown in the table on page 17.

Sex.—There were 718 males and 803 females.

Ten cases notified as Chicken Pox proved to be Smallpox.

DYSENTERY.

One case of Dysentery was notified during the year, the patient being an ex-service man, aged 46 years, who was reported to have contracted the disease when in East Africa and Egypt. The sanitary convenience of the house in which he lived was a W.C.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year 149 cases of Whooping Cough (72 males, 77 females) of which 9 proved fatal, were investigated by the Nursing Staff of the Department.

The ages of the fatal cases were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	2
1 to 5 years	...	6
5 to 6 years	...	1

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed during 1926 on account of infectious disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Tuberculosis Notifications—3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927.

FORM A.												FORM C.			Deaths. 1926.													
Primary Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified).	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.														
0 to 1		1 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25				25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 and up- w'ds.		Derby Borough.	Others.			
																								119	30	53	17	64
Pulmonary, Males ..																								108	13	40	7	43
" Females ..																								10	2	..	2	11
Non-Pulm. Males ..																								17	3	..	2	2
" Females ..																												

Supplementary Return shewing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification, for above-named period :—

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	
Pulmonary, Males ...	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	2	..	14
Females ...	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	8
Non.Pulm. Males ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Females ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths to total Tuberculosis Deaths :—

Of the 107 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 10 (i.e., 9.3%) were not notified until after death. Of the 13 deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 (i.e. 38.5%) were not notified until after death. These figures do not include non-resident patients who died in Derby Institutions

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE DERBY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

TABLE 1.—Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1926.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	50	38	9	14	3	2	3	3	53	40	12	17
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27	17	15
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	23	16
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :— ...												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	9
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	53	38
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	4	2	5
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	42	108	69
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ON Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	264	117	124	98	2	3	12	13	266	120	136	111
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	21	19
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st... ..	659											
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	43											
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	98*											
4. Died during the year	52											
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	70											
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2509											
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	nil.											
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for												
(a) "Light" treatment	nil.											
(b) Other special forms of treatment	nil.											
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary... ..	nil.											
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—												
(a) At Homes of Applicants	11											
(b) Otherwise	334											
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	78											
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2580											
13. Number of												
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	1267											
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	12											
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	351											
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	98											
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—												
(a) Form G.P. 17	4											
(b) Form G.P. 36	239											

*Including 59 not desiring or requiring further public medical treatment.

TABLE II.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

—	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sana- torium" " Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions	
ult Males	1	33	—	—	—	34
ult Females	—	17	3	—	—	20
ldren under 15	4	16	—	—	—	20
TOTAL	5	66	3	—	—	74

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1926.

			In Instit'tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Instit'tions	In Instit'tions on Dec.31.
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	32	38	50	5	15
		F.	18	23	19	3	19
	Chil- dren.	M.	16	19	18	1	16
		F.	12	18	16	1	13
Number of Observation cases	Adults	M.	—	1	—	—	1
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil- dren.	M.	—	3	3	—	—
		F.	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ...		78	103	107	10	64

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Derby on the 31st of December, 1926 :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Total Cases.</i>
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
721	497	1218	98	95	193	1411

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken during 1926 under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1926.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Dr. W. H. Wray reports as follows :—

“ The outstanding features in the year's work of the Tuberculosis Section are :—

(1) The decrease in the number of notifications. There were 219 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and 30 of other forms of tuberculosis, a decrease of 48 and 11, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

(2) The decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. There were 107 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a reduction of 4 and 11, respectively, from the numbers for 1925.

(3) The number of deaths previous to notification is approximately the same as 1925.

(4) Of the total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 83·2% died within two years of notification, or without notification, as compared with 70% for 1925 and 73% for 1924.

(5) The number of patients with completely separate sleeping accommodation remained approximately the same as 1925, *i.e.* 31.4% of the total.

(6) The large number of patients requiring dental treatment *i.e.* 56.4%.

The decrease in the number of notifications of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and the decrease in the number of deaths from that disease constitute the most satisfactory features of the year under review.

The number of deaths previous to notification (10) of a total of 107 (9.3%) is still too large, but compares favourably with 1922 (13.8%). This shews the extreme difficulty in diagnosis of many cases of tuberculosis, and is also partly caused by the patients' failing to seek medical advice in time. As an instance, I was asked by a medical practitioner to see a patient who had consulted him for the first time that day. I found the patient had been at work until the previous day, and was suffering from acute pulmonary tuberculosis, the outlook being hopeless; twelve days later the patient died.

I still continue to note the prevalence of an acute type of disease; the period between first noticable symptoms by the patient and death is comparatively short; the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis after notification at periods from two weeks to six months being 32 (almost 30%). Nine of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis took place on the day of notification. In the remaining 88 cases the period between notification and death was as follows:—

Period.	Instances.	Period.	Instances.	Period.	Instances
1 day	4	4 months	3	19 months	1
3 days	2	5 „	2	20 „	2
5 „	2	6 „	1	22 „	1
6 „	1	7 „	3	2 years	7
7 „	1	8 „	3	3 „	1
8 „	1	9 „	1	4 „	2
2 weeks	4	11 „	3	5 „	1
3 „	3	12 „	1	6 „	1
4 „	2	13 „	3	10 „	1
5 „	1	14 „	2	11 „	1
6 „	2	15 „	3	12 „	1
7 „	4	16 „	1	13 „	2
2 months	6	17 „	2	14 „	1
3 „	4	18 „	1		

The number of patients with completely separate sleeping accommodation does not shew any appreciable increase in spite of the large number of new houses erected. This is a most regrettable fact as personal contact is the great factor in spreading this devastating disease.

In many cases where a patient and his or her family are living in rooms, and where they are given the tenancy of a Council house, we find the vicious principle is perpetuated. Instead of taking advantage of the increased accommodation to give a separate bedroom to the patient, lodgers are introduced to one, two or even three rooms, thus destroying completely our efforts at isolation of the patient.

In continuance of my researches into the family history of patients and their near relatives I found that in 32·4% of the pulmonary and 23·3% of the non-pulmonary there was a definite history of tuberculosis having occurred in near relatives. This figure has remained practically steady over a period of years. I may point out that this information is difficult to obtain as many patients give extremely vague answers about their family. I am investigating the causes of death in near relatives of notified cases of tuberculosis, and by the end of next year expect to be able to shew many interesting figures concerning the susceptibility of these patients to respiratory diseases.

Up to date I have investigated 656 cases regarding the method of infantile feeding. Of a total of 279 suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 149 had been wholly breast fed and 14 had been breast fed supplemented with other feeding. 68 were reported as having been artificially fed wholly or partly on cows' milk, and 48 had been artificially fed on other foods (dried milks, etc.). The non-pulmonary figures were :—36 wholly breast-fed, 7 partially breast-fed, 14 cows' milk feeding and 10 other artificial feeding. It is not possible to draw any satisfactory scientific conclusions from these figures as the total number is as yet too small. I propose to continue my investigations.

The number of patients attending the clinic continues to be well maintained. The medical practioners have during the year shewn their confidence in the work carried out by referring an in-

creased number of patients. The number of contacts examined has also increased, and I have found the parents and relatives generally most anxious to have examinations carried out, especially of the younger children. This is most satisfactory as I am concentrating on the younger members, knowing that the seedling is the most susceptible. Details of attendances at the Clinic are given in the Summary on page 43 and in Table 1 "Tuberculosis Scheme" on page 34. With regard to the latter, which is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, a small degree of supplementing may be useful on account of slightly differing definitions.

During the year 1926, 365 new patients were seen at the Tuberculosis Clinic (making a total of 6,180 who have attended since July, 1912). The 365 were those who have never previously attended whereas the definitions on which Table 1 is calculated allow for the inclusion as "new cases" of those who have attended previously but were not then considered cases of tuberculosis. On the other hand in Table 1, new cases do not include definite cases which have been examined at Tuberculosis Clinics in other towns, although they may be making their first visit to me. Included in the 365 new cases are 136 contacts. Of this number, 7 were finally diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis. This does not appear evident in the Table 1 referred to, but 35 cases of contacts are shewn there as "doubtfully tuberculous." This expression is taken to mean, on the Ministry's definitions, those cases which could not be definitely diagnosed within one month of first being seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, even though the diagnosis might have been definitely established at a later date, as in the case of the seven patients referred to.

The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse has been up to the figures of other years. This important part of the propaganda against tuberculosis becomes more and more difficult for one nurse to efficiently carry out, owing to the number of houses in the Borough having greatly increased.

The average stay of patients in the Borough Sanatorium has still been comparatively low compared with other years. Details of admissions and results are given in the Summary on page 44.

I would again draw attention to the need for an X-ray apparatus in connection with the Clinic, or at least within reasonable distance to it.

A hospital for advanced cases is really necessary ; certainly a portion of the present Sanatorium could, in my opinion, be utilised for this purpose, as the results obtained from this Institution are not in proportion to the expenditure. I would suggest that the early suitable cases should be sent to Sanatoria at the seaside, to such established institutions as Bournemouth, for instance. These institutions are exclusively equipped for tuberculosis and appear to give satisfactory results, especially where the patients come from inland towns."

Open-air Shelters.—Shelters were loaned to twenty-one patients during 1926, and at the end of the year there were nineteen shelters provided : fourteen of these were in use, the other five being under repair.

Ancillary Treatment.—During the year 17 patients received ancillary treatment in the form of a supply of milk daily (12 at one quart, and 5 at one pint). In three instances the supply was terminated on account of death, or on the patient's no longer falling within the regulations governing the granting of such assistance ; leaving at the end of the year 14 patients receiving this allowance (9 one quart, and 5 one pint daily).

Work of the Tuberculosis Nurse.—The Health Visitor paid 2,580 visits during the year, 2,245 to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 237 to patients suffering from other forms of tuberculosis, and 98 special and miscellaneous visits.

Summary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Males 116, Females 103, Total 219. Males 13, Females 17, Total 30.

Of the 30 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1926,

6 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Cervical Glands.

4 „ „ Tuberculous Meningitis.

In 10 cases there was tuberculosis of the bone (spine 4, hip 3, spine and hip 1, rib 1, and humerus 1). One case was notified as general tuberculosis, one as

tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract, one as "tuberculous abscesses," and the remainder (7) were cases of abdominal tuberculosis.

DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 107. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age Periods.		NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	..	3	3	3	2	1	—	2	—
5—10	..	14	17	—	7	1	1	—	1
10—15	..	6	9	—	4	1	1	2	1
15—20	..	8	12	3	2	4	10	—	—
20—25	..	13	17	1	—	9	3	2	—
25—35	..	22	17	2	2	12	9	2	—
35—45	..	19	12	—	—	15	9	—	—
45—55	..	18	10	—	—	10	4	—	—
55—65	..	10	4	2	—	10	3	1	—
65 and upwards	..	3	2	1	—	1	3	1	—
Totals	..	116	103	13	17	64	43	11	2

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

				CASES NOTIFIED.			DEATHS.		
				Pul-monary	Other forms.	Total.	Pul-monary	Other forms.	Total.
Abbey	...	...	...	24	2	26	11	1	12
Arboretum	...	...	...	13	1	14	5	...	5
Babington	...	...	...	8	2	10	5	2	7
Becket	...	...	...	10	2	12	5	1	6
Bridge	...	...	...	6	2	8	2	...	2
Castle	...	...	...	15	2	17	8	...	8
Dale	...	...	...	9	1	10	8	...	8
Derwent	...	...	...	9	3	12	1	...	1
Friar Gate	...	...	...	14	2	16	7	2	9
King's Mead	...	...	...	24	1	25	15	...	15
Litchurch	...	...	...	16	2	18	2	3	5
Markeaton	...	...	...	13	3	16	5	1	6
Normanton	...	...	...	21	2	23	8	...	8
Osmaston	...	...	...	9	2	11	7	1	8
Pear Tree	...	...	...	14	2	16	12	2	14
Rowditch	...	...	...	14	1	15	6	...	6
Totals	...	...	...	219	30	249	107	13	120

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.
NOTIFICATIONS.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Pulmonary	297	282	268	229	283	267	219
Other Forms	65	43	43	49	53	54	30

DEATHS.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Pulmonary	103	104	109	108	113	111	107
Other Forms	17	20	36	33	25	24	13

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	151
Total number of patients attending Clinic	...	...	...	...	864
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	2509
Number of insured persons attending Clinic	...	...	...	...	444
Number of attendances of insured persons	...	...	...	...	901

NOTIFIED CASES ON VISITING LIST AT END OF 1926 :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1023
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	152
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1175</u>

SANATORIUM :—(It should be noted that Tables II and III "Tuberculosis Scheme" on pages 35 and 36 refer to *all* patients sent by the Local Authority to Sanatoria and include, therefore, particulars not only of patients in the Derby Borough Sanatorium, but also of those patients sent to outside Sanatoria or to approved residential institutions, such as the Home of Rest, Derby. The following figures refer *only* to the work of the Borough Tuberculosis Sanatorium).

	In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1925.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.	In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1926.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	69	93	93	9	60
Other forms ...	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	69	93	93	9	60

ADMISSIONS.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Adults.	Boys.	Total.	Adults.	Girls.	Total.
Pulmonary	34	19	53	22	18	40
Other forms ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	34	19	53	22	18	40

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—The condition of the 93 discharged patients is summarised as follows :—

				ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Much improved	...	...	...	2	1
Improved	...	...	...	39	32
<i>In statu quo</i>	...	...	...	12	1
Worse	...	...	...	6	...
Totals				59	34

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

As in previous years, the Society has given attention to the after-care of certain tuberculous patients, and, according to the information furnished by the Hon. Secretary, was also instrumental in arranging for the treatment of five cases at the following Institutions :—2 to the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth ; 2 to the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth ; 1 to the Ventnor Sanatorium. In one instance bedding was supplied to enable the patient to occupy a separate bed.

The Hon. Secretary of the Invalid Children's Aid Association (an Allied Committee), reports as follows :—“ We have sent six children to Homes and supplied extra nourishment to ten. These cases have lung trouble ; we have helped many more who have surgical tuberculosis.”

In addition to cases of Tuberculosis, &c., the Invalid Children's Aid Association gave very useful help in dealing with young children (including “ Toddlers ”), especially after Pneumonia and other infectious diseases. In certain cases where a child was in need of extra nourishment and the family income was insufficient to provide this, the Association was very helpful in investigating the case and supplying nourishment in the shape of eggs, milk, &c., for periods varying from a fortnight to several months.

Particulars of Action taken with the Infectious Disease Cases.

<i>Cases Isolated. Borough Hospital :—</i>										Totals
†Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
<i>Cases Removed to Borough Sanatorium :—</i>										93
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Derbyshire Royal Infirmary :—</i>										69
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Guardians' Infirmary :—</i>										33
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
*Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
*Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Children's Hospital :—</i>										28
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Queen Mary Nursing Home :—</i>										1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Nightingale Nursing Home :—</i>										1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Cases Isolated. Home of Rest :—</i>										3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cases willing to be Isolated but for which no room could be found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cases in which Isolation was delayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

*According to admission notices forwarded to Medical Officer of Health.

†Of this number 350 were removed to the Derby and Burton-on-Trent Joint Smallpox Hospital at Blakeley, 46 to Ilkeston, and 5 to Nottingham Smallpox Hospitals respectively.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases were similar to those described in the Annual Report for 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1926 :—

DISEASE.	<i>No. of Persons attending the Clinic.</i>		<i>No. of Attendances.</i>	<i>No. of In-patient Days.</i>
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	199	139	3852	242
Soft Chancre	10	1	99	18
Gonorrhœa	365	76	16764	599
Other Diseases	125	30	296	141
Totals	699	246	21011	1000

The figures in the above Table include patients from the Borough, as well as from the Counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

Pathological Specimens.—During the year the following specimens were examined at the Laboratory of the Derbyshire County Council; the figures show the specimens examined from the Treatment Centre of the Venereal Diseases Clinic and those from private practitioners.

	<i>Spirochetes.</i>	<i>Gonococci.</i>	<i>Wassermann.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Treatment Centre	Nil.	Nil.	215	2
Private Practitioners	Nil.	44	423	1

The number of new cases shows a decrease of 46 as compared with the year 1925, and the total number of attendances at the Clinics shows a decrease of 346, but the total number of in-patient days had increased by 134. There was an increase of 18 in the number

of patients discharged before completion of the first course of treatment. The number of patients discharged after completion of treatment shows a decrease of 4, *i.e.*, from 156 to 152, as compared with the previous year.

Less favourable index is shewn on reference to the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, these shewing an increase of 6 as compared with 1925.

SPECIAL NURSING.

Arrangements have been made with the Nightingale Nursing Home to provide skilled nursing for cases of Pneumonia and Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in the Borough who require it. This Institution, however, does not provide nursing for cases of Measles, and arrangements have to be made whereby one, or more, of the Health Visitors or School Nurses is detailed for this work, home nursing of these cases being extremely important.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Dr. ANNIE R. McKAIL reports as follows :—

“During 1926 we were unfortunate enough to lose three health visitors, all of whom had been several years on the staff and had done very good work.

Change in staff always means a slight retardation of the work of the department, for however well qualified a new health visitor may be, it takes her some time to get to know the mothers, and the circumstances of the families of her district, and so some time before she reaches the height of her usefulness.

In spite of the changes in staff it is gratifying to note that the attendances at the Welfare Centres have increased.

11,318 attendances were made by children under two in 1925 and 12,855 in 1926.

A start was made in September 1925 to supervise the children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Up to that time only children suffering from disease or defect at 2 years received further visits from the health visitors. The healthy children ceased to be looked after by the Maternity and

Child Welfare Department, and received no further medical or nursing supervision until they attended school.

After September 1925 the healthy children who attained the age of 2 were entered for a visit at the age of 3, so that in September 1926 the visiting of the 3 years old children commenced.

Any children found suffering from disease or from any defect were referred to the 'Toddlers' Clinic which exists for dealing with these children. The healthy children were entered for a visit at 4 years of age.

Although only a small number of children had been visited up to the end of December, 1926, it is felt that apart from detecting defects, one isolated visit per year is not very satisfactory, and it is hoped that it may be possible to establish a Welfare Centre to deal with the healthy children between the ages of 2 and 5.

The present Infant Welfare Centres are chiefly concerned with children from 2 weeks to 2 years. The time of the Medical Officer and of the Health Visitor is fully taken up with these children, and there is no time to devote to the 2—5 years. Also there are no facilities for weighing or measuring children over 2 years at these Welfare Centres, so that we cannot urge the mothers of the 2—5 years to attend as we have nothing to offer them when they come.

Although 2,856 attendances were made by children between the ages of 2 and 5, these came for the most part with mothers bringing young babies. A Welfare Centre for children from 2—5 years would not need to be held oftener than once a month as these children are not subject to such sudden changes in their physical condition as are young babies, and there is no necessity for their being weighed so frequently.

At such a centre the mothers could be instructed in the management of their children, in feeding, clothing, care of teeth, eyes and ears, and the nursing of commoner infectious diseases.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic are increasing. There is an increase of 175 attendances in 1926 over those of 1925. The expectant mothers are getting more

accustomed to the idea of being supervised during pregnancy and are more willing to pay frequent visits to the clinic.

In 1926 92 Expectant Mothers paid 1 visit.

„	53	„	„	„	2 visits.
„	36	„	„	„	3 „
„	24	„	„	„	4 „
„	20	„	„	„	5 „

and the remainder paid from 6 to 12 visits.

As much teaching as possible has been given at the Ante-Natal Clinic, but owing to insufficiency of staff, full advantage has not been taken of all the possibilities in this way.

DENTAL CLINIC. As in 1925 this clinic was held fortnightly for expectant and nursing mothers, and only extractions were undertaken.

MIDWIVES. The midwives practising privately in the borough undertake about one-third of the midwifery of the town.

In their practice there occurred, in the year, five cases of Puerperal Fever, one maternal death, 28 still-births, and six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

45 visits of inspection were paid to these midwives during the year, and 202 letters sent.

The Midwives' Meetings have been well attended, and we are very much indebted to Dr. Ashby, Dr. Elmitt, Dr. Elsom, Dr. Keatinge, Dr. MacDonald, and Dr. Morrison for lectures given during the year. These have been much appreciated by the midwives.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS. We are again very much indebted to the Voluntary Helpers for the excellent work they have done at the Welfare Centres. Their frequent and regular attendances do much to help in the smooth running of the Centres.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY. This Society has helped us very much by arranging for holidays for several of the mothers, and helping with the children in various ways."

MIDWIVES.—No Midwives are employed by the Corporation of Derby, nor is any subsidy paid to them. Periodical meetings have been arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer (Dr. Annie R. McKail) during the year at which addresses have been given and discussions encouraged. Sixty-three Midwives gave notice of intention to practice within the Borough during 1926. Six of these were “ bona-fide ” Midwives. The remainder (57) were certificated women ; 21 connected with the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, &c., 14 connected with the Health Department (including School Nurses), and 2 with a Poor Law Institution. The remainder (20) practised privately, including 6 midwives at private nursing homes.

MEDICAL AID FORMS.—459 reports were received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. 282 of these were on account of the condition of the mother and 177 of the baby.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—186 emergency cases were attended by local Medical Practitioners, who were called in by Midwives in cases of emergency, under Section XIV. of the Midwives' Act 1918. The total fees paid to the practitioners were £239 6s. 6d.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—Under the agreement between The Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association and the Derby Corporation the sum of £3 3s. 0d. was paid in respect of the maternity fees of two necessitous mothers requiring institutional treatment during the year.

BABY INCUBATORS.—Eight infants were placed in these incubators during the year.

STILL-BIRTHS.—These numbered (102, 8 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 94 by Midwives). There were 97 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There were six Welcomes or Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in existence in 1926, five of these managed by the Corporation Health Department, and one managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution.

(1) St. Helen's Street Welcome at Meeting House (provided by the Society of Friends, at a charge of £5 per annum). Meetings for baby weighings, infant consultations, &c., on Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	96
Attendances of Babies	...	...	3308
„ Mothers	...	...	3664
„ “ Ex-Babies ”	...	...	682

(2) Rose Hill Welcome, at the Normanton Road Congregational Church (provided by the Normanton Road Church, at a fee of 27/6 per week, plus rates). This is the largest Centre, and meetings, weighings, infant consultations, &c., are held on Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon each week.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	96
Attendances of Babies	...	...	4347
„ Mothers	...	...	4995
„ “ Ex-Babies ”	...	...	801

(3) Dean Street Welcome, at Dean Street Mission Hall (provided by the Dean Street Primitive Methodist Mission, at a charge of 10s. per week). This Centre meets on Friday afternoons for the same purposes as the above.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	49
Attendances of Babies	...	...	1724
„ Mothers	...	...	2093
„ “ Ex-Babies ”	...	...	434

(4) Alvaston Welcome meets in the Lecture Hall of the Alvaston Library (provided by the Derby Corporation). Consultations, &c., as in the above, on Monday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	...	1621
„ Mothers	...	...	1978
„ “ Ex-Babies ”	...	...	387

(5) Russell Street Welcome at the Russell Street P.M. Mission (at a charge of 9/- per week). Consultations, etc., on Thursday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	...	1855
„ Mothers	...	...	2124
„ “ Ex-Babies ”	...	...	552

(6) Trinity Street Welcome (provided and managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution). The Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Officer attends as Medical Officer on Friday afternoons.

Welcomes held during 1926	...	...	48
Attendances of Babies	...	...	4125
Attendances of Expectant Mothers			390

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.—Held at 3 & 5, Ford Street, on Friday morning in each week. 247 expectant mothers made 590 attendances during 1926. 69 attendances were made at the Dental Clinic by 62 expectant and nursing mothers, resulting in treatment as follows :—

No. of extractions	...	...	69
„ other operations	...	...	10
„ general anæsthetics	...	...	24
„ local	„	...	4
„ mothers given advice only	...	...	32

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES. Thirteen mothers made 20 attendances.

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Clinics held during 1926	...	...	41
Children attended	...	...	134
Total attendances	...	...	428

Only 5 children were found to be healthy and without local defect. The following is a summary of the conditions for which treatment or advice was given in the remaining 129 children :—

Alimentary System	...	...	...	32
Respiratory	do.	...	...	33
Nervous	do.	...	...	15
Circulatory	do.	...	...	3
Skin	...	...	...	35
Eyes	...	...	...	17
Ears, nose and Throat	...	...	...	32
Glands	...	...	...	6
Nutrition	...	...	...	89
Deformities	...	...	...	2
Infectious Diseases (after-care)	...	...	...	23
Various	...	...	...	23

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

During the year 46 notifications of proposals to substitute Artificial Feeding for Breast Feeding were received in accordance with Rules of the Central Midwives Board. This number was an increase of 12 as compared with the number received during the year 1925, and is equal to a percentage of 1.77 of the total births.

The reasons for the substitution are given in the following Table, from which it will be seen that in four instances Breast Feeding was not abolished, but Artificial Feeding used to supplement it. In some of the other instances, the reasons given are due to preventable causes, such as Sore Nipples and Abscess of the Breast.

No Lactation, or Insufficient	...	...	...	9
To supplement Breast Milk	...	...	...	4
Feebleness or Prematurity of Infant	...	...	...	12
Doctor's Orders	...	...	...	7
Mother to go to work (child illegitimate)	...	...	...	3
Illness of Mother	...	...	...	5
Sore Nipples or Breast Abscess	...	...	...	3
Death of Mother	...	...	...	1
Mother's own initiative	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Insanity (previous Confinement)	...	...	...	1

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

SUMMARY.

Visits <i>re</i> Births	...	...	...	...	...	2,158
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births (under 1 year of age)	..	..	..	..	..	7,170
„ Children 1—5	..	..	..	..	..	8,244
Visits and Re-visits <i>re</i> “ Toddlers ”	...	...	...	...	...	534
Visits <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	81
„ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	174
„ Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2,580
„ Pneumonia (deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Whooping Cough (death)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (death)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ (non-fatal)	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ Cases of Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	252

Visits re Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	..	...	688
„ Midwives ... ..	...	...	4
„ Maternal Death ... ..	...	...	1
„ Mothers (Post natal) ... ..	...	...	11
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	79
„ Special investigations ... ..	...	...	1,928
„ Enquiries ... ..	...	...	105
„ Outworkers ... ..	...	...	632
„ Workrooms ... ..	...	...	986
„ Workplaces ... ..	...	...	89
„ Sanitary Conveniences for females ... ..	...	...	367
„ Expectant Mothers ... ..	...	...	285
„ „ „ (Dental) ... ..	...	...	10
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	...	...	271
Unsuccessful visits (out, removals, etc.) ... ..	...	...	2,926
Mothers' Welcomes (mornings and afternoons) .. ..	..	..	337
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics (mornings, afternoons and evenings) .. ..	..	..	151
Assisted at Ante-Natal Clinics ... ..	...	...	100

VOLUNTARY HELPERS AT WELCOMES.

Miss Barnacle.	Mrs. Goodere.	Mrs. Scudder.
Mrs. Berry.	Mrs. Grattidge.	Miss Simcock.
Mrs. Brydon.	Mrs. Harwood.	Miss Simpson.
Mrs. Daykin.	Miss Harwood.	Mrs. Skirrow.
Mrs. Domleo.	Miss Hill.	Miss Smith
Mrs. Dorricott.	Mrs. Moore.	Mrs. Treece.
Mrs. Gibbons.	Mrs. Murdock.	Mrs. Wathall.
Mrs. Giddings.	Mrs. Robinson.	Miss Wells.

BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

WARD.	BIRTHS. (Registered).			Birth Rate per 1,000.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births in 1926.	Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered during the years 1902 to 1926.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Total.			Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Illegitimate per 1,000 Births.
Abbey ...	201	7	208	19.08	34	6409	254	38
Arboretum	116	2	118	12.82	17	4112	113	27
Babington ...	99	2	101	11.85	20	3212	99	30
Becket ...	131	7	138	18.64	51	3493	179	49
Bridge ...	94	1	95	16.35	11	2539	83	32
Castle ...	197	4	201	24.10	20	5215	253	46
Dale ...	134	2	136	12.55	15	4589	136	29
Derwent ...	137	6	143	22.67	42	3200	107	32
Friar Gate	136	3	139	15.01	22	4528	129	28
King's Mead	169	9	178	26.94	51	3916	271	65
Litchurch ...	136	3	139	16.27	22	3727	147	38
Markeaton ...	153	6	159	20.06	38	4677	194	40
Normanton...	141	4	145	15.67	28	4864	113	23
Osmaston	143	3	146	17.72	21	4124	125	29
Pear Tree ...	217	7	224	20.18	31	6069	132	21
Rowditch ...	111	6	117	13.69	51	3592	155	41
Non-Residents	198	11	209	...	...	1432	129	...
Year 1926	2513	83	2596	18.97	32	69698	2619	36
						1902	to	1925
„ 1925	2441	86	2527	18.75	34	67185	2536	36

		Males.		Females.		
Legitimate	...	1,247	...	1,266	...	2,513
Illegitimate	...	39	...	44	...	83
		Total		...		2,596

From the above figures it will be seen that the illegitimate births represent 3.2% of the total, as compared with 3.4% in 1925.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1926.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	To Dea und O Ye
Certified				54	17	7	9	87	27	23	24	12	17
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.		...	2	...	...	2	3	3	6	...	1
		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	32	10	2	4	48	1	...	1	...	5
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...	7	2	1	2	12	4	2	...	1	1
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
		Atelectasis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	4	...	2	...	6	7	5	1	...	1
v. Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		Convulsions ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	3	5	1
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	3	7	3	7	2	2
		Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Causes ... ..	...	6	1	...	...	7	2	...	3	1	1
TOTALS				54	17	7	9	87	27	23	24	12	17

Births (Legitimate 2,513 registered Illegitimate 83) Deaths (Legitimate Infants 159 Infantile Mortality = 63.3 } 66. per 1 reg'd
 (Illegitimate " 14 " " = 168.7 }

Only one of the 173 fatal cases had been vaccinated.

The following table shows the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between January 1st, 1925, and December 31st 1925.

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	1462		757		53		2272	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	19	13.0	19	25.1	...	...	38	16.7
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis) ...	5	3.4	8	10.6	1	18.9	14	6.1
Marasmus	5	3.4	4	5.3	2	37.7	11	4.9
Atrophy and Debility	4	2.7	3	4.0	4	75.5	11	4.9
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	1.3	...	...	1	0.5
Convulsions	5	3.4	5	6.6	2	37.7	12	5.3
Dentition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhoea) ... ..	...	...	3	4.0	...	...	3	1.3
All other Diseases	7	4.8	6	7.9	1	18.9	14	6.1
Totals	45	30.8	49	64.8	10	188.7	104	45.8

The following deaths have not been included in the above table for the reasons stated below:—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	...	...	11
(2) Death taking place owing to debility, no food having been given	...	...	9
(3) The child being prematurely born	...	...	38
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding			9
	Total	...	<u>67</u>

It will be seen then that of the 2,466 infants born during the year 1925, 171 failed to reach the age of one year.

Number of children notified during the afore-mentioned period	2,466
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(a) On account of no visit being made, or no record being obtainable	...	...	...	180
(b) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before information could be obtained	...	...	...	14
				<u>194</u>

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors	2,272
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Percentage of children breast-fed	...	...	...	...	64·4
„ „ „ wholly hand-fed	...	...	...	...	2·3
„ „ „ partly reared by hand and partly by natural means	...	...	...	...	33·3
Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed	...	...	...	...	30·8
„ „ „ „ hand-fed	...	...	...	...	188·7
„ „ „ „ partly breast-fed	...	...	...	...	64·8

CLINICS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

- (1) Ante-Natal, pp. 48, 52.
- (2) Mothers and Babies' Welcomes, pp. 50—52.
- (3) Toddlers, p. 52.

SCHOOL.

(1) *Central Clinic* held at 56, St. Helen's Street, for treatment of minor ailments, every morning during the week. *Dental Clinic* each morning and afternoon, with the exception of Wednesday and Friday afternoons. *Inspection Clinic*, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. *Ophthalmic Clinic*, Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings. *Skin Clinic*, on Wednesday afternoons.

(2) *Aural and Throat Clinic*, also held at 56, St. Helen's Street, each Friday morning.

(3) *Pear Tree Clinic*, held at the Pear Tree Council School, for treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday mornings,

(4) *Brighton Road Clinic*, held at the Brighton Road Council School, for the treatment of minor ailments, on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

(5) *Traffic Street Clinic*, held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, for the treatment of minor ailments, at the Traffic Street Council School.

(6) *Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic*, held at 56, St. Helen's Street every morning and afternoon, with the exception of Wednesday afternoons.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Dispensary at St. Mary's Gate Tuberculosis Dispensary (owned by the Derbyshire County Council) on Monday morning, afternoon, and evening, and on Wednesday morning and afternoon. Extra Clinics are also arranged from time to time.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics held at the Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and provided by the Infirmary Authorities on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons for males, and Monday afternoons and Thursday evenings for females.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE DERBY BOROUGH COUNCIL

(1) Tuberculosis Sanatorium, provided at Little Chester. Wards for early and later cases and for children, Open-air School, and Recreation Room and Recreation Grounds. Accommodation, 65 beds (including shelters).

(2) Fever Hospital on site adjoining the Sanatorium. Ward accommodation, 60 beds; this is increased by the provision of verandahs.

(3) Smallpox Hospital, situated at Blakeley, on a site belonging to the Burton-on-Trent Corporation. Managed by the Derby and Burton Joint Smallpox Hospital Committee. Accommodation, 40 beds. In addition Tents and Shelters are provided.

(4) Mental Hospital (480 beds).

OTHER HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

(1) The Victoria Memorial Home of Rest. This Institution by agreement takes in advanced cases of Tuberculosis for the Borough (females).

(2) Children's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 43 beds, which can be made up to 60 in summer.

(3) Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (voluntary). Accommodation, 320 beds.

(4) Women's Hospital (voluntary). Accommodation, 25 beds.

(5) Guardians' Infirmary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT.

(DR. R. J. O. TAYLOR, Resident Medical Superintendent).

	<i>Small- pox.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Remaining in Hospital, Decem- ber 31st, 1925	25	6	9	10	1
Admitted during 1926 ...	357	109	186	12	48
Number discharged during 1926	382	88	163	22	49
Number who have died in Hospital 1926	—	4	13	—	—
Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1926 ...	—	23	19	—	—
Average stay in Hospital, 1926, days	27	38	45	21	15

Scarlet Fever.

Number of Cases	...	109
-----------------	-----	-----

Number of Deaths	...	4
------------------	-----	---

Case Mortality	...	3.7%
----------------	-----	------

At ages 0—5 years there were 30 cases admitted.

„	5—10	„	„	43	„
---	------	---	---	----	---

„	10—15	„	„	16	„
---	-------	---	---	----	---

„	15 years and over	20	„
---	-------------------	----	---

Swabs were taken from Throat and Nose of all patients on admission.

6 throat swabs were positive.

5 nose swabs were positive.

Causes of Death.—There were two fatal cases of Septic Scarlet Fever, aged 2 and 3 years respectively, i.e., a combination of Scarlet Fever and Septicæmia. One case died of Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia, aged 6 years, while the fourth (aged 28 years) died of Scarlet Fever and Chronic Nephritis, having developed Scarlet Fever when under treatment for Nephritis, in another institution. Three cases admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever, but whose deaths were certified as follows, have not been included amongst deaths from this disease:—two certified “Broncho-Pneumonia” and one certified “Chronic Cerebral Meningitis.” Apart from the four fatal cases with complications, Scarlet Fever exhibited a moderate severity throughout the year.

Diphtheria.

Number of Cases	...	186
-----------------	-----	-----

Number of Deaths	...	13
------------------	-----	----

Case Mortality	...	7.0%
----------------	-----	------

3 Carrier Cases.

183 Clinical Cases.

Age period.		Cases.	Deaths.
0—5 years	...	68	5
5—10	„ ...	58	7
10—15	„ ...	30	1
15 years and over		30	...

DURATION OF STAY IN HOSPITAL OF 13 FATAL CASES.

1—15 minutes	1—48 hours.
1—2 hours.	2—9 days.
1—10 hours.	2—14 days.
1—21 hours.	1—17 days.
2—30 hours.	1—18 days.

Five of the fatal cases received Antitoxin at home, in each case 4,000 units.

DAY OF ILLNESS ON ADMISSION (FATAL CASES).

0 were admitted on 1st day of illness.

1 was admitted on 2nd day of illness (In this case death was really due to Pneumonia.)

0 were admitted on 3rd day of illness.

7 were admitted on 4th day of illness.

1 was admitted on 5th day of illness.

2 were admitted on 6th day of illness.

2 were admitted on 7th day of illness

13 cases.

TOTAL CASES ADMITTED DURING 1926—186.

Percentage admitted on :—

1st day of illness	...	...	...	1.5% (3 cases).
2nd. „ „	...	...	...	23%
3rd. „ „	...	...	...	19%
4th „ „	...	...	...	29%
5th „ „	...	...	...	9%
6th „ „	...	...	...	6.5%
7th „ „	...	...	...	4.5%
After 7th „ „	...	...	...	7.5%

In other words :—

43.6% of cases were admitted before 4th day of illness.

56.4% of cases were admitted on or after 4th day of illness.

Cases admitted on 1st and 2nd days of illness averaged 16,000 units of Serum per head.

Cases admitted on 3rd day of illness averaged 40,000 units of Serum per head.

Cases admitted on or after 4th day of illness averaged 60,000 units of Serum per head.

Antitoxin was administered before admission in 34 cases, of an average amount of 4,000 units.

Average amount of antitoxin administered in Hospital=36,000 units.

Largest amount 150,000 units (fatal), and 100,000 units (recovery).

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The cause of death in all cases except one (Pneumonia) was heart failure, caused by toxins of Diphtheria.

The following complications occurred :—

PARALYSIS.

Soft Palate	...	6
Eye	...	4
Limbs	...	12 (Partial and temporary).

LARYNGEAL OBSTRUCTION.

Cases	...	8
Tracheotomy	...	3

Attention is drawn to the large percentage of cases for whom no medical aid was sought until the 4th day of illness, or later. Such delay is responsible for many deaths which could be avoided and much permanent damage to health.

Measles.

Number of cases	...	12
Number of Deaths		0

Age period	Cases.
0—5 years	10
5—10 „	1
10—15 „	0
15 years and over	1

All of the cases were admitted with complications.

Other Cases.

						Average stay in Hospital.
40	Observation	...	...	...	...	14 days
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	28 „
2	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	14 „
2	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	28 „
1	Empyema	...	...	...	...	15 „
1	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	21 „
1	Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	39 „

Infectious Illnesses among the Staff.

Scarlet Fever.—Two members of the staff (ward-maids) developed Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.—No cases occurred among the staff.

The Schick Test, to discover those susceptible to Diphtheria and to immunise such, has been applied to all new probationers on entry for a period of almost two years.

In 1924, ten members of the staff developed Diphtheria, and in 1925, four cases occurred.

Smallpox.—No case occurred among the staff who willingly consent to vaccination and re-vaccination.

Ten nurses were successful in passing Part I (Preliminary) of the State Examination for Fever Nurses, held under the auspices of the General Nursing Council. In addition:—

One Nurse passed examination for the Hospital Certificate on completion of her period of training.

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1926.

1926.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	2806	31·17	718	2	8	5	1·42
2nd „	2345	25·76	557	6	3½	4	9·04
3rd „	1716	18·65	360	4	8	4	2·38
4th „	3919	42·59	421	2	6	2	1·78
Totals 1926	10786	29·55	2056	16	1½	3	9·77
Totals for 1925	19762	54·14	2268	13	9½	2	3·55

*This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1926.

1926.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Quarter	4372	48·57	500	10	6	2	3·48
2nd „	4013	44·09	425	17	4	2	1·47
3rd „	5240	56·95	408	3	11½	1	6·70
4th „	5456	59·30	449	4	0	1	7·76
Totals 1926	19081	52·28	1783	15	9½	1	10·44
Totals for 1925	19035	52·15	1907	0	11½	2	0·04

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—There are three Motor Ambulances kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital for utilisation for Infectious cases, and Tuberculosis cases when necessary.

Two Motor Ambulances are kept at the Fire Station for accidents and non-infectious cases.

LABORATORY WORK.—The examination of throat swabs, specimens of sputum, &c., is carried out at the Borough Laboratory, Isolation Hospital. Examinations of specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid, blood for Widal's reaction, &c., inoculation experiments and more elaborate investigations, as well as the Wassermann test, are made at the County Council Laboratories, in St. Mary's Gate, at an agreed charge per specimen.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, &C., EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a summary of the examinations made during 1926 :—

Diphtheria (Nose and Throat Swabs)	...	...	4,901
Sputum	...	...	1,252
Widal Tests	...	...	16
Cerebro-spinal Fluid (suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever)			13
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	40

POOR LAW RELIEF.

(Information kindly supplied by Mr. Grantham, Clerk to the Guardians).

	£	s.	d.
Indoor (actual cost of Maintenance), year ended			
March, 1927	13,829	9	3
Outdoor Relief, year ended March, 1927	77,668	17	10
Boarded-out Children	1,094	12	7

The above figures do not include the cost of any patients in Mental Hospitals

LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, & 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1890, 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.
- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58, 60, 62 to 66), came into operation 3rd March, 1910.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 24 and Part V.), came into operation 9th February, 1915.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part V., came into operation 7th February, 1921.
- Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, came into operation 15th March, 1926.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sec 61, came into operation 3rd May, 1926.

Bye-laws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.
1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.
1859. Slaughter-houses.
1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.
1877. Water Supply.
1885. New Streets and Buildings.
1890. Common Lodging Houses.
1891. Nuisances (additional).
1859. } Height of Rooms.
1886. }
1892. Street Stop Taps.
1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
1898. Markeaton Baths.
1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.
1904. Public Baths.
1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.

- 1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., **Banana**
Skins, etc.
- 1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and
Regulations.
- 1910. Underground Rain-water Cisterns.
- 1910. New Streets and Buildings (additional).
- 1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51
P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to
be offensive.
- 1911. Regulations as to Communications between Drains
and Sewers.
- 1912. The Derby (No. 1) Shops Order, 1912.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 2) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 3) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. Regulations as to Communications between Drains
and Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1913. Normanton Recreation Ground.
- 1914. For Preventing Waste, etc., or Contamination of
Water.
- 1914. Boden Pleasance (Children's Playground).
- 1914. Additional General Rules for the Government of
the Mental Hospital.
- 1916. For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough
and for the Prevention of Nuisances.
- 1917. Spitting on Footways.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 4) Order, 1919.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 5) Order, 1919.
- 1921. Employment of Children and Street Trading.
- 1921. Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used
for human habitation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.
(Approximate Figures.)

At end of year.	W.C.'s.		Trough W.C.'s.			Ash Recep- tacles.	Dry Ashpits.	Privies With Ashpits or Cesspools.	Inhabited Houses &c. (esti- mated).
	Ordinary.	Hand Flushed.	Burman- toft.	Tipper or Syphon.	Hand Flushed.				
1926	28,655	90	273	150	42	27,700	*127	*301	32,274

During the year 1926, 336 Privies were converted into Water Closets. *Figures supplied by Borough Surveyor.

NOTICES SERVED.

DISTRICTS.

	A	B	C	X	Total.
To remove offensive accumulations	5	3	6	...	14
„ Animals or abate nuisance from same	10	5	2	...	17
Ashpits ...To demolish or repair	9	1	1	...	11
„ provide dustbins	31	27	34	...	92
Drains or „ cleanse, repair, reconstruct, trap,					
Soil Pipes ventilate, provide or disconnect...	89	98	107	...	294
„ remove from inside houses	5	1	...	...	6
Sinks „ provide, repair or renew	28	10	15	...	53
Waste pipes „ cleanse, repair, disconnect, trap					
or provide	1	...	1	...	2
Spouting „ cleanse, repair, renew, provide or					
disconnect from drain	19	32	34	...	85
Houses ... „ cleanse and limewash cellars or					
repair cellar openings	5	1	2	...	8
„ cleanse, limewash, re-paper or					
distemper	2	3	2	...	7
„ lay in damp course or make dry	9	6	7	...	22
„ prevent overcrowding	4	5	13	...	22
„ repair paving of yards or passages...	17	7	5	...	29
„ „ roofs, floors, walls, windows,					
firegrates, &c.	72	77	93	...	242
„ ventilate rooms	2	...	...	...	2
Manure ... „ remove accumulations	8	7	3	...	18
„ provide, cleanse, repair or demolish					
pits or cesspools	2	...	...	...	2
Privies or } „ repair or provide new tubs	1	2	11	...	14
Tub } „ convert to W.C.'s	51	33	10	...	94
Closets } „ demolish ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Stables ... „ pave, drain, ventilate or cleanse...	1	1	...	...	2
Urinals ... „ provide, repair, reconstruct or					
remove	1	...	...	...	1
Water ... „ close well ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
„ fill in disused well or soft water					
cistern ... ..	...	...	4	...	4
„ repair pumps, cleanse cisterns	2	1	10	...	13
„ provide town's water, or repair					
service pipes	21	3	4	...	28
W.C.'s ... „ „ additional	5	6	9	...	20
„ repair fittings	18	22	26	...	66
„ lay on flushing water	4	11	1	...	16
„ repair, rebuild or cleanse	13	1	16	...	30
Other nuisances or defects not included above	...	...	4	...	4
Bakehouses Contraventions ... ..	...	...	...	29	29
Common Lodging Houses „ ... ..	...	...	...	207	207
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops „ ... ..	...	...	...	54	54
Factories and Workshops } „	5	5	7	...	17
Houses Let in Lodgings „ ... ..	...	...	...	147	147
Ice Cream premises „ ... ..	...	...	...	6	6
Slaughter Houses „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ... ..	...	...	...	2	2
Abate Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
Nuisance from Swill Boiling or Burning Offensive					
matter } „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	440	369	429	445	1683
Smoke Observations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

NUISANCES ABATED.

DISTRICTS.

						A	B	C	X	Total.
Accumulations (offensive) removed						13	5	9	...	27
Animals ...Removed or nuisances abated						11	2	2	...	15
Ashpits ...Demolished or repaired						21	7	34	...	62
Dustbins provided						143	97	143	...	383
Drains or Cleansed, repaired, reconstructed, Soil Pipes... trapped, ventilated, provided or disconnected						582	799	680	...	2061
Removed from inside houses ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Sinks ...New sinks provided, repaired or renewed						70	17	30	...	117
Waste Pipes ...Disconnected, cleansed, repaired trapped or provided						49	17	15	...	81
Spouting ...Cleansed, repaired, renewed, pro- vided or disconnected from drain						124	198	93	...	415
Houses ...Cellars cleansed and limewashed or cellar openings repaired						1	3	16	...	20
Cleansed, limewashed or distempered						2	5	2	...	9
Damp-coursed and made dry						18	3	1	...	22
Overcrowding prevented ... ..						...	6	3	...	9
Paving of yards or passages repaired						188	172	121	...	481
Roofs, floors, walls, windows, fire- grates, &c., repaired						180	177	235	...	592
Rooms ventilated ... ..						...	9	...	...	9
Manure ...Accumulations removed						7	5	2	...	14
Pits or cesspool provided, cleansed, repaired or demolished						3	2	...	...	5
Privies or Tub Closets...Cleansed, repaired, or new tubs provided ... ..						...	...	13	...	13
Converted to W.C.'s						111	73	92	...	276
Demolished						1	4	...	...	5
Stables ...Paved, drained or ventilated ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Urinals ...Provided, repaired reconstructed or removed						1	...	2	...	3
Water ...Wells closed ... ..						...	...	1	...	1
Disused wells filled in... ..						8	1	7	...	16
Rainwater pumps repaired or tanks cleansed or repaired						4	5	16	...	25
Rainwater cisterns filled in or de- molished, and rainwater pipes disconnected						54	54	25	...	133
Town's water provided, or service pipes repaired						30	12	8	...	50
W.C.'s ...Additional provided						3	6	4	...	13
Fittings repaired or cleansed						46	44	66	...	156
Flushing water laid on ... ..						...	...	4	...	4
Repaired, rebuilt or cleansed						18	11	20	...	49
Other Nuisances or Defects abated or remedied						...	1	3	...	4
Bakehouses Contraventions ... ..						...	...	...	73	73
Common Lodging Houses ..						...	...	...	178	178
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ..						...	...	...	55	55
Factories and Workshops ..						6	4	6	...	16
Houses let in Lodgings ..						...	...	...	142	142
Ice Cream Premises ..						...	...	...	8	8
Slaughter Houses ..						...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ... ..						...	...	...	7	7
Smoke Nuisance abated ... ..						...	1	2	...	3
Nuisance from swill boiling or burning offensive matter abated ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
						1694	1740	1655	463	5552
Visits re abatement of Nuisances, &c.						5355	5313	5014	...	15682

Sanitary Inspection of Town.

During the year 1,683 Preliminary Notices were served in respect of defects in drains, conversion of privies or tubs to water closets, etc., and to abate nuisances under Public Health or Local Acts.

5,552 defects were remedied.

15,682 visits made by Inspectors.

Owing to the services of the District Inspectors being diverted to duties connected with the Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts, less results were obtained under the foregoing heading than would have been the case had the Inspectors been able to give the whole of their time to this class of work as in some previous years.

This additional call on the services of the Inspectors entailed the investigation of 1,694 new cases of Infectious Diseases, to which 3,378 visits were paid.

LEGAL ACTION.—27 Statutory Notices were served for offences under the Public Health and associated Acts and Local Acts, of which 16 were complied with. Of the 11 notices not complied with, in 6 cases the necessary works were proceeding but not completed by the end of the year, in 4 cases nothing was being done by the Owners to comply with the notices, and in the remaining instance, the matter (cleansing of private street gullies) was referred to the Highways Committee with a recommendation that the street be adopted by the Corporation.

In addition to the above, it was found unnecessary to serve the notices in 26 instances, owing to the works being in hand or other satisfactory action being taken by the owners, 16 being completed and 10 in progress at the end of the year. In addition to the above, 20 notices served prior to 1926 were complied with, and 2 matters dealt with without notice, bringing the total number of notices complied with during the year to 54, with satisfactory progress being made in 17 other instances.

Three instances of buildings being used as dwelling-houses which were not originally intended for human habitations were

referred to the Estates and Improvement Committee, and a short street, a cul-de-sac, called the Bleach Yard, in Nuns Street, was recommended for adoption by the Highways Committee. This was carried out and the surface of the street properly formed, paved and drained.

It was unfortunately found necessary to take proceedings in one instance against the owner for default in complying with the notice served and to ask for the penalty incurred, while in two other instances the works were done by the Corporation, and it became necessary to apply to the Courts for the necessary powers to recover the costs. The particulars of these cases are to be found in this report under the Heading, "Police Court Proceedings."

Common Lodging Houses.

On register	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of Lodgers provided for —Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
—Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2384
Notices and cautions given in respect of breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Written Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Notices and Cautions complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	202

Three cases of Smallpox occurred in two Common Lodging Houses during the year. All houses have been kept under constant supervision on account of the prevalence of Smallpox, but it is pleasing to note that the outbreak was confined to these three cases.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	34
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	34

These houses contain 159 rooms and have accommodation for 244 adults and 64 children, living and sleeping, or for 306 adults and 93 children sleeping only.

Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	4707
Notices and Cautions given to the landlords and lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...			147
Notices and Cautions complied with	...	...	...	142

These houses have also been kept under constant supervision on account of the prevalence of Smallpox, but fortunately no outbreak occurred.

Overcrowding.

The records of the Department which show overcrowding are the result of inquiries made by the health visitors and sanitary inspectors into certain cases of infectious diseases.

The following list gives some typical examples :—

Scarlet Fever, case	61,	2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 7 occupants (two adults and 5 children aged 3 to 10 years).
„ „	153,	4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 9 occupants (four adults, 5 children, aged 3 to 19 years).
„ „	159,	5-roomed house ; 1 family ; 11 occupants (three adults, 8 children aged 4 months to 18 years).
„ „	16,	6-roomed house ; 1 family ; 12 occupants (five adults, 7 children aged 9 months to 11 years).
Diphtheria, case	242,	2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 7 occupants (two adults, 5 children aged 5 to 14 years).
„ „	221,	3-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (three adults, 7 children aged 3 to 20 years).
„ „	245,	4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 11 occupants (four adults, 7 children aged 5½ to 19 years).

Diphtheria,	case	65, 5-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (five adults, 8 children aged 5 weeks to 11 years).
„	„	88, 6-roomed house ; 4 families ; 15 occupants (eight adults, 7 children aged 5 weeks to 18 years).
„	„	19, 7-roomed house ; 3 families ; 20 occupants (six adults, 14 children aged 8 months to 19 years).
Erysipelas,	case	37, 6-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (three adults, 7 children aged 2 to 20 years). One adult T.B.
Pneumonia,	case	304, 2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 8 occupants (two adults and 6 children aged 8 weeks to 14 years).
„	„	237, 3 roomed house ; 1 family ; 12 occupants (two adults and 10 children aged 1 month to 18 years).
„	„	113, 4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 12 occupants (three adults and 9 children aged 5 months to 20 years).
„	„	42, 5-roomed house ; 2 families ; 11 occupants (five adults and 6 children aged 4 to 19 years).
„	„	267, 6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (four adults and 9 children aged 20 months to 16 years).
Measles,	case	590, 2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 7 occupants (two adults and 5 children aged 1 to 13 years).
„	„	648, 2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 7 occupants (two adults and 5 children aged 2 to 12 years).
„	„	758, 3-roomed house ; 1 family ; 9 occupants (two adults and 7 children aged 16 months to 20 years).

Measles,	case	4, 3-roomed house ; 2 families ; 8 occupants (four adults and 4 children aged 4 months to 15 years).
„	„	66, 4-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occu- pants (four adults and 9 children aged 5 weeks to 16 years).
„	„	385, 4-roomed house ; 3 families ; 11 occupants (eight adults and 3 children aged 2 to 16 years).
„	„	947, 4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (two adults and 8 children aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 years).
„	„	67, 5-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (seven adults and 6 children aged 5 months to 12 years).
„	„	104, 6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 12 occupants (four adults and 8 children aged 4 to 14 years).
„	„	498, 6-roomed house ; 3 families ; 12 occupants (five adults and 7 children aged 21 months to 18 years).
„	„	892, 6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (six adults and 7 children aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 years).
Chicken Pox,	case	688, 2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 8 occupants (two adults and 6 children aged 7 weeks to 13 years).
„	„	576, 3-roomed house ; 1 family ; 9 occupants (four adults and 5 children aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 years).
„	„	1225, 3-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (two adults and 8 children aged 1 to 12 years).
„	„	307, 4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 11 occupants (four adults and 7 children aged 10 months to 20 years).
„	„	331, 4-roomed house ; 2 families ; 9 occupants (four adults and 5 children aged 2 to 13 years).

Chicken Pox, case	1151,	4-roomed house ; 3 families ; 8 occupants (four adults and 4 children aged 6 months to 19 years).
„	„	443, 5-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (three adults and 7 children aged 8 months to 18 years).
„	„	447, 5-roomed house ; 2 families ; 9 occupants (four adults and 5 children aged 15 months to 6 years).
„	„	873, 5-roomed house ; 1 family ; 11 occupants (two adults and 9 children aged 14 months to 16 years).
„	„	1154, 5-roomed house ; 2 families ; 15 occupants (five adults and 10 children aged 3 to 15 years).
„	„	736, 6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 13 occupants (seven adults and 6 children aged 4 months to 20 years).
Tuberculosis, case	135,	2-roomed house ; 1 family ; 5 occupants (two adults and 3 children aged 3 to 19 years).
„	„	276, 3-roomed house ; 1 family ; 12 occupants (two adults and 10 children aged 5 weeks to 18 years).
„	„	66, 4-roomed house ; 1 family ; 10 occupants (two adults and 8 children aged 2 to 19 years).
„	„	370, 5-roomed house ; 1 family ; 12 occupants (two adults and 10 children aged 8 to 20 years).
„	„	185, 6-roomed house ; 2 families ; 12 occupants (four adults and 8 children aged 4 weeks to 13 years).

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW CORPORATION HOUSES.—The following are extracts from 60 letters received at the Health Office during 1926 from applicants for new Corporation houses, and indicate the unsatisfactory conditions under which they are compelled to live :—

(1) " The bedroom we sleep in is just room for one to squeeze in and there are three in one bed, and my little girl is two years and she does not get on at all."

(2) " I have got a house but it has only got three rooms, two up and one down and I have seven children. The eldest is a girl aged 20 years, next a boy aged 18, a boy aged 15, a boy aged 11, a boy aged 9, a girl aged 4 years and a baby 14 months."

(3) " At the present address where we are there is Tuberculosis and I and my wife are not over strong. There is a family of seven, and three of us, and will soon be another, that is ten of us in a six-roomed house "

(4) " We have coal, groceries, vegetables and pictures under the bed, there is no room for a table, we have to get our meals on the washstand, covered with a cloth."

(5) " I hope you will hear my appeal if it is only for my children's sake of which I've got five. We cannot get enough fresh air, we sleep seven in one small room, and one of my girls is always going to the Hospital with her throat and chest. I pay 10s. per week for two rooms, bedroom and wash-house."

(6) " I have got two children, one who is never in very good health long, for we all have to sleep in the one bedroom, and it is very damp, also there is no outlet, and we have to put the coal and the food all in one place."

Offensive Trades.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	24
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	0
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	0
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	24
Factories	...	...	...	...	4
Workshops	...	...	...	...	20
Inspector's visits	...	..	..	41	
Notices served	...	...	...	2	
„ complied with	...	...	...	7	

LIST OF OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE BOROUGH.

Bone Calcining	1
Bone Boiling	1
Gut Scraping	4
Hide and Skin Markets	2
Skin Curing	2
Blood drying	1
Soap Boiling	1
Tallow Melting	1
Tripe Boiling	6
Varnish Making	1
Dealers in rags, bones, and skins ..	3
Fat melting and extracting ...	1
Total ..	24

Manure Pits

These were dealt with as occasion arose. No systematic action was possible owing to the work of the District Inspectors being mainly devoted to other duties, principally those connected with the notification of Infectious Diseases.

Factories and Workshops.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF			
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	VERBAL NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)... ..	129	9	11	0
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	1191	11	17	0
Workplaces (other than Out- Workers' Premises) ...	89	0	0	0
Totals	1409	20	28	0

DEFECTS.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts				
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	12	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	4	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	1	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	6	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	5	3	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	2	1	...	...
Offences under the F. & W. Act				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S.101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for Bake- houses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	29	49	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	52	76	...	...

HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107. FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
Lists received from Employers.										Prosecutions.									
Twice in the year.										Once in the year.									
Outworkers.			Iists.			Outworkers.													
Iists.		Con- tractors		Work- men.		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)					
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Notices served on Occupiers as sending Lists.				Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of Lists.				Failing to send Lists.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
Class of Work.	Manufacturing Wearing Apparel ...	76	73	141	4	3	48	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..		
	Net Mending ...	6	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..		
	Surgical Bandage Manufacturing ...	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	84	73	371	4	3	48	..	..	13	..	..	3	..	..		

Inspections, &c., of Workrooms where women and young persons are employed.

Workrooms on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	160
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	11
Removed during the year	...	...	...	...	21
Workrooms on Register at end of 1926	...	...	...	...	150
Visits paid by Female Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	986
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	4

Inspection of Workplaces.

In addition to Inspections of Workrooms where women and young persons are employed, visits, to the number of 89, were paid by the Female Sanitary Inspector, to such workplaces as Cafés, Restaurants, Retail Shops, &c.

Inspection of Out-workers or Home-workers.

Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 88 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers, 58 were engaged in net-mending, 126 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, and 5 making surgical bandages. Five lists have been received from other Councils giving 6 names of out-workers employed by firms in their District, who reside in Derby, and 20 lists with 107 names have been forwarded to Councils in whose Districts out-workers employed by Derby firms reside. During 1926, 632 visits to the homes of these out-workers were made by the Female Sanitary Inspector. As a result of these visits 4 written notices and 12 verbal notices were given with regard to unwholesome premises.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Workshops where females and young persons are employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611

Other Matters (Factory and Workshops Act).

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)	...	...	0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshops Act (S. 5)	{	Notified by H.M. Inspector	16
		Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	22
Other	...	...	0

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

Certificates granted during the year	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	0

Public Conveniences.

The five Public Conveniences for the use of women are inspected regularly by the Female Sanitary Inspector, the Central (" Spot ") convenience (provided in 1922) being inspected daily, the total visits paid during the year being 367.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1926.

We are indebted to Messrs J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis and Son, All Saints' Works, there were 210 rainy days in 1926. The amount of rain which has fallen is 26·14 inches, which is 2·0 (two inches) below that of the average of the twenty years 1900-1920. The detailed figures are as under :—

	DERBY.			DUFFIELD.			Average for Derby 1900-1920 inclusive		
	Inches.	No. of rainy days		Inches.	No. of rainy days.				
Jan.	... 2·91	... 24	...	4·05	... 24	...	2·30		
Feb.	... 2·99	... 17	...	3·81	... 17	...	2·09		
Mar.	... 1·18	... 13	...	1·36	... 13	...	2·36		
April	... 1·69	... 12	...	1·89	... 13	...	1·78		
May	... 2·79	... 20	...	3·49	... 21	...	2·12		
June	... 2·12	... 15	...	2·40	... 14	...	2·13		
July	... 2·19	... 16	...	2·47	... 15	...	2·68		
Aug.	... 2·24	... 19	...	2·39	... 18	...	2·89		
Sept.	... 1·19	... 20	...	1·69	... 20	...	1·70		
Oct.	... 2·35	... 17	...	2·82	... 17	...	2·63		
Nov.	... 3·52	... 24	...	4·50	... 20	...	2·27		
Dec.	... 0·97	... 13	...	1·16	... 13	...	3·19		
	26·14	... 210	...	32·03	... 205	...	28·14		

Water Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from

Public Supply 1,662,033,000

Gallons per day per head of population 33·28

Per centage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley

Supply 85%

4 samples of well water were submitted for analysis during 1926, all of which were found to be polluted. Town water was laid on and the wells closed in three instances, and in the other case, satisfactory progress was being made to obtain the closing of the well. This was not, however, completed by the end of the year.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.—The records of the Borough Surveyor's Department show that the number of houses in the Borough supplied from private sources (Wells) is approximately 50, principally in the outlying parts and the Alvaston District.

Smoke Nuisances.

No observations were made during the year.

Canal Boats.

Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Visits to Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	275

INFRINGEMENT OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS :—

No Certificate on board	...	...	1 instance
Overcrowding	...	...	1 „
Separation of Sex	...	...	2 instances
Cleanliness	...	...	1 instance
Provision of water vessel	...	...	2 instances
Boats found in bad repair	...	...	3 „

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—None.

OTHER STEPS TAKEN.—10 notices sent.

Cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with	0
---	-----	-----	---

Number of Boats on the Derby Register at end of 1926 :—

(a) No. of boats believed to be in use or available	..	5
No. propelled by motor	.. ..	0
(b) No. of boats that cannot be traced	.. ..	8
Removed from Register	.. ..	0

No. of boats registered during 1926 :—

(a) Motor propelled	..	0
(b) Horse drawn	..	0

Of the 10 complaint forms sent out, 9 were returned signed by Canal Boat Inspectors as required by the Act, certifying that the infringements had been remedied, one still remaining unaccounted for. In addition, 6 complaint forms sent out during 1925 were also returned.

Food-preparing Premises.

Number of pork butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	35
„ shops where making-up is carried on	...	...	...	...	29
„ visits of inspection	...	...	...	...	320
„ verbal notices given and complied with	..				24

Bakehouses.

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	39
Empty bakehouses re-occupied	...	...	0
New Bakehouses added during the year	...	...	0
Bakehouses vacated during the year	...	...	1
Bakehouses converted to Factory Bakehouses	...	...	1
No. on register at end of year	...	...	37
Factory Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	27
Factory Bakehouses added during the year	...	...	1
Factory Bakehouses vacated during the year	...	...	0
Factory Bakehouses on Register at end of year	...	...	28

DISUSED BAKEHOUSES :—

Unoccupied at beginning of year	...	...	...	68
Vacated during the year	...	...	...	0
Re-occupied during the year	...	...	...	0
Demolished during the year	...	...	...	3
Number unoccupied at end of year	...	...	...	65
Visits paid to occupied Bakehouses	...	...	...	92
,, ,, unoccupied ,,	...	...	...	43
,, ,, Factory ,,	...	...	...	68

SANITARY WORK :—

	Workshops.	Factories.	Total.
Defects found during the year	16	13	29
Defects remedied during the year	25	24	49
Written notices served	2	3	5
Verbal notices given	14	10	24

Meat Inspection.

During the year 41 carcasses of beef were condemned for the following reasons :—20 tuberculosis, 4 difficult parturition and milk fever, 3 injury, 6 dropsical, 6 Johnnes disease and 2 septic condition.

In addition to the above, the carcasses of 10 cows slaughtered by the Derbyshire County Council (under the Tuberculosis Order) were condemned.

There have also been condemned 6 carcasses of veal and 9 bodies of mutton.

The number of Tuberculous cattle was 95 cows, 22 heifers and 8 bullocks.

CONDITION OF TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS :—

Cows—	Prime condition	..	43
	Good	„ ..	31
	Poor	„ ..	21
Heifers—	Prime condition	..	18
	Good	„ ..	4
Bullocks—	Prime condition	..	6
	Good	„ ..	2

Thirty-seven pigs were found to be Tuberculous, and seven whole carcasses condemned; in the remainder the lesions were confined to the head and organs which were condemned. Three carcasses were also condemned for injury and one for enteritis.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.—During the year 11 tons, 15 cwts., 2 qrs. of meat have been disposed of for treatment for the recovery of fats, bones and meat, and their preparation for commercial purposes.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED.

15,404 lbs.	Fish.
23,927 lbs.	Fruit and Vegetables.
33,995 lbs.	Meat.
226 lbs.	} Various Foods.
and	
143 tins	
522	Rabbits.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the end of year 1926 :—

In hands of private holders	...	...	...	...	...	26
Corporation houses let to private tenants	...	...	...	...	...	18
Corporation houses used as public	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	...	0
Corporation houses used as cooling rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corporation houses used as tripe boiling premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corporation houses used for gut scraping	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private houses standing empty	...	...	...	...	...	0

Visits of inspection : 8,828.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.—Slaughtering at the Corporation Houses is under the direct control of the Health Department.

Meat Regulations, 1924.

The carrying out of these Regulations has entailed a considerable amount of extra duty during the year, particularly on Sundays.

Over two thousand pigs and a large number of cattle are slaughtered in Derby on Sunday. Ten butchers' shops in various parts of the town are open on that day also ; these have been regularly visited throughout the year.

On the whole the Regulations have been well carried out, although it was found necessary to institute proceedings in two cases, one for depositing meat on the floor of shop and in the second case for working in unsuitable clothing. A conviction was registered in each instance.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Purveyors on Register at beginning of year	...	...	319
Added during the year	...	...	33
Removed during the year	...	...	95
On Register at end of year	...	...	257

COWKEEPERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	12
Added during the year	...	...	0
Removed during the year	...	...	2
On Register at end of year	...	...	10
Inspector's visits...	...	...	644
Verbal Notices given	...	...	54
Notices complied with	...	...	55

REGISTERED PURVEYORS LIVING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	120
Added during year	...	...	4
Removed during year	...	...	0
On Register at end of year	...	...	124
Visits to Factory Dairies	...	...	27
Written Notices served	...	...	1
Verbal Notices given	...	...	3
*Notices complied with...	...	...	4

*The above figures include one polluted well closed and town's water laid on.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year, 230 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. 157 were "Official" samples, and 4 (or 2·55%) of these were adulterated. The remainder, 73, were "Informal" samples, 16 (or 21·92%) being adulterated.

The following is the summary of the Borough Analyst (Mr. John White, F.I.C.), for the year 1926 :—

<i>Official Samples.</i>				<i>Informal Samples.</i>			
<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	
Butter	10	—		Apples	27	11	
Cocoa	3	—		Butter	3	—	
Cream, Preserved	1	1		Camphorated Oil	1	—	
Margarine	14	1		Cocoa	3	—	
Milk	129	2		Coffee	10	—	
				Coffee & Chicory			
				Essence	4	—	
				Condensed Milk	6	1	
				Cream	4	—	
				Cream, Preserved	4	2	
				Lemon Kali	1	1	
				Milk	1	—	
				Olive Oil	1	—	
				Pears	1	1	
				Sugar	1	—	
				Tea	6	—	
	157	4			73	16	

The average composition of the 130 samples of Milk :—Non-fatty solids, 8·71 ; Fat, 3·62 ; Total solids, 12·33.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Preserved Cream.—0·69% (formal) and 0·5% and 0·44% (informal) Boric Acid.

Full Cream Condensed Milk, Sweetened.—0·2% deficient in fat.

Apples.—1/33, 1/50, 1/47, 1/52, 1/73, 1/40, 1/56, 1/45, 1/90, 1/33, 1/54 grs. Arsenic per lb.

Lemon Kali.—0·032% Particles of Glass.

Margarine.—1% Excess Water.

Milk.—27%, 6% Deficient in Fat.

Pears.—1/40 grs. Arsenic per lb.

PRESERVATIVES.

Cocoa.—Free from Arsenic.

Coffee and Chicory Essence.—Free from Preservatives.

Sugar.—Free from Arsenic and other poisonous ingredients, and also from any added mineral matter. (Cane Sugar).

Butter.—0·38%, 0·25%, 0·04% Boric Acid (informal).

Butter.—Water under 16%.

Margarine.—0·22% to 0·49% Boric Acid.

All milk samples examined under Food and Drugs Act were free from preservatives.

ARSENIC IN APPLES AND PEARS.

In the early months of the year it was found that a considerable number of consignments of imported apples and pears were impregnated with arsenic in such quantities as to be dangerous to health, particularly to persons susceptible to the action of this poison.

Nineteen samples of apples and pears were analysed, eleven of which were found to contain above 1/100th of a grain of arsenic per lb., the minimum amount permissible.

One large consignment of Newtown apples were found to contain 1/33rd of a grain per lb., or three times the amount allowed.

These apples were twice washed by the firm concerned, and the amount of arsenic was finally reduced to 1/240th of a grain per lb.

The Health Committee decided to circularize all fruit traders in the town with regard to the matter, large posters were also placed in the Wholesale Market, requesting that all apples showing traces of arsenic should be carefully washed before being sold.

It is probable that as a consequence of the careful cleansing of this fruit, no case of serious illness was traced to the eating of apples and pears in Derby.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

No samples were received under this Act during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917—
(1) *Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	Number of Samples examined for pres- ence of Pre- servative.	Number Preservative found and percentage in each.	Nature of Preserv- ative.	Action taken.
MILK ...	None	—	—	—
CREAM ...	4	—	—	—

(2) *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	2
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	3
Total	...	...	5

(iii.) Percentage of Preservative in each sample.

Found.	Stated on Statutory label.
0.5	...
0.07	...
0.69	...
0.44	...
0.21	...
	0.4

(b) Milk Fat.

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	5
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	0
Total	...	...	5

(c) Incorrect label. ... 0

(d) Verbal caution ... 0

Letter of caution ... 1

(3) *Thickening substances.* None.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—The following amounts were supplied during the year :—

		Sold at cost price.	Supplied free.	Total.
Dried Milk	... ..	7,340 lbs.	1,571 lbs.	8,911 lbs.

Complaint of Food Poisoning.

In November it was reported that three persons had been taken ill after eating corned beef, purchased from a local grocer.

Examination of the consignment of twelve tins was made, and with one exception all appeared perfect ; it was the meat from the faulty tin which had been consumed by the persons taken ill.

Bacterial examinations were made of the meat from both the sound and the faulty tins ; those from the faulty tins showing only putrefactive bacteria.

No further case of illness was reported and all the persons recovered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 37 samples of milk were examined for Tuberculosis, of these samples 6 were sold as sterilized or pasteurized milk.

Two samples of milk sent into Derby from farms in the Country were found to be Tuberculous.

In the first case it was found that the milk had been mixed with other milk, the source of which could not be traced. The cattle on the farm concerned were examined by Mr. McClement, M.R.C.V.S., and were found to be free from Tuberculosis.

In the second case the cattle were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon and repeated tests of the milk made, all of which proved negative. It is possible the affected cow may have been moved prior to the visit to the farm.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Section 8 of this Order which came into force in July requires that every County Council and every County Borough shall make such inspection of the cattle within its area as shall be required for the purposes of the order.

The Health Committee appointed Mr. McClement, M.R.C.V.S. to make an examination of the cattle within the Borough.

110 cattle were examined and were found to be in very good condition with few exceptions. The milk of three cows was tested for Tuberculosis, two were negative, one was found to contain pus cells and was unfit for human consumption.

The farmer decided to have the cow slaughtered. It was found that one quarter of udder was affected; the animal was otherwise in prime condition and was passed for food.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	206
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	37
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	33
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	210
Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	233	
Verbal notices given	...	...	...	5	
Written notices served	...	...	...	1	
Remedied (including 2 from previous year)	8				

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
Selling adulterated Milk, 21 % deficient in fat	Fined 10s. and 10s 6d. Analyst's Fee.
Claim for expenses for conversion of privies to W.Cs.	Order to pay forthwith £53 9s. and costs.
Claim for expenses for conversion of privies to W.Cs.	Order to pay forthwith £84 15s. 4d. and costs.
Defective drain. To recover penalties under Section 41 Public Health Act 1875	Ordered to pay 6d. per day until work done.
Not taking necessary precautions to protect meat from contamination, and allowing meat to touch ground	Ordered to pay costs.
Not taking necessary precautions to protect meat from contamination	Ordered to pay costs.
Exposing child suffering from Smallpox	Fined 40s.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This work was carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor (Mr. C. A. Clews), to whom I am obliged for the following particulars relating to the work done in 1926 :—

Privy and Ashpit Cleansing.

Night-work—Privies cleansed	...	...	...	649
„ Ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	460
„ Privy cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	51
Day-work—Dry ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	241

Refuse Collected.

Night-work—Loads, Excreta only	...	...	...	1,870
„ „ Ashes and Excreta	...	...	...	303
„ „ Ashes only	...	...	...	212
Day-work „ Ashes, etc.	...	...	...	40,006
Offal and Trade Refuse carted by Producers—				
Loads	...	...	...	4,879

Refuse Disposal.

Disposed of as Manure—by boats	16 boat loads.
„ by customers' own carts	1,183 tons.
Delivered to Farmers from pits	275 cart loads.
Deposited on Tips	19,602 tons.
Burned in the Destructors ...	25,283 tons.
Extracted from refuse and sold—20 tons 7 cwts. (old tins and iron).	
Moveable ashbins provided—Housing Committee	1,271
Private Owners ...	69
	<hr/>
	1,340
	<hr/>

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Manor Road Housing Scheme	...	...	...	2
Westminster Street	do.	...	...	2
Cotton Lane	do.	...	...	45
Cowsley Estate	do.	...	...	36
Morley Street	do.	...	...	19
Queen Street	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
			Total	107
				<hr/>

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

Alvaston Main	... 30	Park Street	... 4	Roe Street	... 5
Corn Market	... 1	Canal Side	... 31	Duke Street	... 4
Parcel Terrace	... 12	Morledge	... 10	Hulland Street	2
St. Mark's Road	... 8	Copeland Street	4	London Road	4
Albion Street	... 1	Liversage Street	3	Carrington Street	2
Eagle Street	... 3	Boroughs Walk	3	Yates Street	8
Siddals Road	... 5	Tenant Street	... 6	Slack Lane	... 6
Nottingham Road	15	Mansfield Road	9	Watson Street	2
Meadow Road	... 7	Market Place	12	Victoria Street	2
New Street	... 3	Devonshire Street	5	Vale Street	... 3
John Street	... 2	Calvert Street	1		—
Union Street	... 4	Mill Street	... 2	Total loads...	219

Manholes cleaned out during the year.

Alvaston Main	Park Street	Roe Street	Loads of Silt included in sewers cleaned out.
Corn Market	Canal Side	Duke Street	
Parcel Terrace	Morledge	Hulland Street	
St. Mark's Road	Copeland Street	London Road	
Albion Street	Liversage Street	Carrington Street	
Eagle Street	Boroughs Walk	Yates Street	
Siddals Road	Tenant Street	Slack Lane	
Nottingham Road	Mansfield Road	Watson Street	
Meadow Road	Market Place	Victoria Street	
New Street	Devonshire Street	Vale Street	
John Street	Calvert Street		
Union Street	Mill Street		

New Sewers laid during the year.

Westminster Street Housing Site	Morley Street Housing Site.
Cotton Lane	do. Queen Street Improvement.
Cowsley Estate	do. Abingdon Street Housing Site.

Water used during year.

	Gallons.
Sewer Flushing	2,241,175
Street Watering	2,734,000
Steam Rolling	437,040
Street Swilling, footways	50,200

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse :—

(a) Electric	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	7
(c) Steam	...	...	...	...	—

2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—

(a) Electric	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Steam	...	...	...	...	—

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The following summary shows particulars of disinfections and disinfestations carried out during the year :—

AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1,358
School Class-rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	77

OTHERS (including Cancer, Verminous conditions, &c.,

Disinfection only carried out by request).

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	60
Bedding, Clothing, &c. (instances)	...	...	...	...	...	31

STAFF.

- *A. E. BRINDLEY, M.D., M.B., B.Sc., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent of the Borough
Isolation Hospitals, and Medical Officer to the Education Committee.
- *W. H. WRAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.
- *G. L. BROCKLEHURST, M.B., B.S., London, D.P.H., Liverpool,
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (part time), Assistant School Medical
Officer (part time).
- *ANNIE R. McKAIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Maternity and Child Welfare Officer; Superintendent of Midwives.
- *R. J. O. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Resident Medical Officer, Borough Isolation Hospital.
- †A. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Health Visitors.

- Miss E. WALLS, C.M.B., M.C.W., R.S.I. and Nursing Certs. (Infectious
Diseases).
- *Miss L. DIXON, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss A. KEELING, C.M.B., H.V. and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss M. E. JONES, C.M.B., and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss V. M. DOVER, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss M. WHATE, C.M.B. and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss M. POXON, C.M.B., R.S.I. and Nursing Certs.
- *Miss C. PARRINGTON, C.M.B. & Nursing Certs. (Tuberculosis Nurse).

Sanitary Inspectors.

F. W. FORD, R.S.I., *Chief Inspector.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| H. J. MORGAN, R.S.I. | A. C. W. LYON, R.S.I. |
| C. CLARKE, R.S.I., Meat Cert. | S. PRIME, R.S.I. |
| E. G. HARDY, R.S.I. | Mrs. M. A. ASTLEY, R.S.I. |
| P. H. SHARDLOW, R.S.I. | |

Meat Inspector.

- F. HANSON, R.S.I., Meat Cert., San. Insp. Exam.

Hospital Staff.

*MISS H. R. WILLIAMOTT, *Matron.*

*MISS A. M. LESLIE, *Deputy Matron.*

Sisters (5); Nurses (22); Domestic Staff (22).

Clerks.

- H. E. DAYKIN, Chief Clerk.
- W. BAGSHAW, Deputy Chief Clerk.
- *E. MORETON, H. RICHARDSON, H. H. CRINAGE, Tuberculosis.
- W. T. PRITCHARD, Infectious Diseases.
- J. E. STAMP, Accounts and Correspondence.
- *Miss D. SANTY, Miss E. COXON, Maternity and Child Welfare.
- E. ROE, Laboratory Assistant.
- P. SMITH, R. E. GOODALL, H. THURMAN, B. C. COLE, G. HARRISON.
- *Contributions from Imperial Exchequer made in respect of salaries of these
Officers as well as payment of half of the salaries of Sanatorium Staff.

†Temporary Duties.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,444
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...					1,286

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	121
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910					147
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation					—
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of that referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				153

2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	139
---	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	85
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	62
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	8

(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	0
---	---

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	37
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 14 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	1
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(5) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0

INSPECTIONS UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Houses Inspected	268
Houses dealt with	153
Defects found	968
Defects remedied (including defects found in previous years)	2,385

						Housing District "A."	Housing District "B."	Totals.
No. of Houses Inspected						Nil	268	268
No. of Houses dealt with						Nil	153	153
No. of Preliminary Notices Served						Nil	190	190
DEFECTS FOUND.								
Offensive accumulations						—	—	—
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance						—	—	—
Ashpits ...Insufficient						—	8	8
Dustbins ...Insufficient						—	45	45
Drains or Choked, defective, untrapped, unventi- Soil Pipes lated, insufficient, not disconnected from sewer, or inside houses						—	21	21
Sinks ...None						—	23	23
Defective						—	57	57
Waste Pipes ..Choked, defective, connected with drain, or untrapped						—	4	4
None						—	43	43
Spouting ...Choked, defective, or insufficient						—	33	33
Ventilating drain						—	—	—
Houses ...Dirty cellars or defective cellar openings...						—	—	—
Flooded or wet cellars						—	1	1
Dirty						—	4	4
Damp						—	52	52
Overcrowded						—	—	—
Defective paving of yards or passages						—	43	43
Defective roofs, floors, walls, windows, firegrates, doors, stairs, plaster, etc.						—	385	385
Insufficient means of ventilation						—	36	36
No washing accommodation						—	16	16
Wash-houses out of repair, roofs, floors, walls, etc.						—	9	9
Wash-coppers out of repair						—	12	12
Insufficient food storage						—	33	33
Insufficient light						—	—	—
Dangerous or defective chimneys						—	9	9
Manure ...Offensive Accumulations						—	—	—
Pits, defective, or absence of						—	—	—
Privies or } In want of repair or new tubs						—	6	6
Tub closets } Insufficient						—	21	21
Stables ...Defective paving, defective drains, insuffi- ciently ventilated or dirty						—	—	—
Urinals ...Defective, offensive or required						—	—	—
Water ...Polluted well water						—	—	—
Disused well or soft water cistern						—	5	5
Defective soft water pumps, offensive or defective soft water cisterns						—	20	20
Insufficient water supply						—	62	62
Defective service pipes or taps						—	2	2
W.C.'s Insufficient number of						—	—	—
Defective fittings						—	17	17
Without flushing apparatus						—	—	—
Dirty or insufficient						—	—	—
Outbuildings dealt with						—	1	1
Other nuisance or defects not included above						—	—	—
						—	968	968

DEFECTS REMEDIED.						Housing District "A."	Housing District "B."	Totals.
Accumulations (offensive) removed	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Animals	...Removed, or nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ashpits	...Demolished or repaired	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
	Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	30	60	90
Drains or Soil pipes	Cleansed, repaired, re-constructed, trapped, ... ventilated, provided or disconnected	...	...	...	...	112	100	212
	Removed from inside houses	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sinks	...New provided	...	...	...	...	32	44	76
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Renewed	...	...	...	...	—	33	33
Waste pipes	Disconnected, cleansed, repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
	Provided	...	...	...	...	32	42	74
Spouting	...Cleansed, repaired, renewed, provided or disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	53	120	173
Houses	...Cellars cleansed and limewashed, or cellar openings repaired	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Cellars made dry	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Cleansed, limewashed, re-papered or dis- tempered	...	...	...	...	13	—	13
	Damp-coursed and made dry	...	...	...	...	12	52	64
	Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Paving of yards or passages repaired	...	...	...	...	30	74	104
	Roofs, floors, walls, windows, fire-grates, doors, stairs, plaster, etc. repaired	...	...	...	...	333	713	1046
	Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	5	29	34
	Provided with washing accommodation	...	...	...	...	30	26	56
	Wash-houses repaired	...	...	...	...	1	13	14
	Wash-coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	—	41	41
	Provided with food stores	...	...	...	...	31	57	88
	Efficient lighting provided	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Chimneys re-built or repaired	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Manure	...Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Pits or cesspools provided, cleansed, re- paired, or demolished	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Privies or Tub closets	...Cleansed, repaired or new tubs provided	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	26	34	60
	Demolished	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Stables	...Paved, drained, ventilated, or cleansed	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Urinals	...Provided, repaired, reconstructed or re- moved	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Water	...Wells closed	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Disused wells filled in	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
	Rainwater pumps repaired or tanks cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
	Rainwater cisterns filled in or demolished and rainwater pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	3	13	16
	Town water provided over sinks	...	...	...	...	32	73	105
	Service pipes or taps repaired	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
W.C.'s.	Additional provided	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
	Fittings repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	—	12	12
	Flushing water laid on	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Repaired, rebuilt or cleansed	...	...	...	...	8	13	21
Outbuildings	Complaints removed	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other nuisances or defects abated or remedied	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
						797	1588	2385

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

Three applications for Certificates under Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1920 were made during the year, all of which were granted. In two cases the whole of the defects were remedied, while in the remaining case nothing was done as the landlord was endeavouring to obtain possession. This was done and the house is now vacant.

ERECTION OF HOUSES (Derby Corporation Housing Scheme).

No. of Houses commenced during 1926	...	...	...	1724
No. of Houses completed during 1926	...	...	...	1286
Total No. of houses completed under the Scheme at end of 1926	...	...	...	2440
Total of each class of house	...Parlour 484, Non-Parlour 1956			

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.														TOTAL DEATHS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (non-residents included)
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 & upwards.		
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	11	1	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	9	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup	19	1	1	...	1	3	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Influenza	18	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	8	3
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	107	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	14	33	24	27	4	49
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	11
Cancer, Malignant Disease	159	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	85	66	74
Rheumatic Fever	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	2
Meningitis	15	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	5	1	19	
Organic Heart Diseases	200	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	7	13	73	97	42
Bronchitis	101	16	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	21	58	24
Pneumonia (all forms)	83	22	10	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	12	15	11	50	
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	6
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	18	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	15
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Dis- ease	28	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	9	10	21
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	9
Congenital Debility & Mal- formation, including Premature Birth	92	88	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	45
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	45	3	...	1	...	1	4	3	4	5	3	15	6	42	
Suicide	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	3	5
Other Defined Diseases	505	18	2	1	4	1	1	3	4	18	21	100	332	315	
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Totals	1495	173	27	13	14	10	32	28	28	92	89	381	608	790	

INDEX.

	PAGE
Abattoir	87
Acreage	9
Ambulances	65
Analyst, Report of Borough	89
Ancillary Treatment	41
Ante-Natal Clinic	48, 52
Antitoxin	26, 27
Arsenic in Apples	90
Artificial Feeding of Infants	53
Ashpits, Ashbins, etc.	69, 95
Bacteriological Examinations	66
,, ,, Venereal Diseases	46
Bakehouses	83, 86
Births	9, 10, 11, 55
Burials	10
Canal Boats	85
Cancer	16
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	29
Charity Organisation Society	44, 49
Chicken Pox	31
Clinics—Dental, School, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases	49, 59
Closet Accommodation	69
Committees	3
Common Lodging Houses	73
Condemned Meat, Disposal of	87
Continued Fever	29
Conveniences—Public	83
Conversions to W.C. System	69
Cow Keepers in Borough	88
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	88
Deaths	9, 10, 11, 14
,, Causes of, in age groups	104
,, Classification of Causes	104
,, Principal Causes	15
Density	14
Diphtheria	25
Disinfection and Disinfestation	97
Dysentery	32

Elevation of Borough	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	30
Enteric Fever	27
Erysipelas	29
Factories and Workshops	79
Feeding of Infants	15, 57
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	90
Food and Drugs Acts	89
,, Informal Samples	89
Food Poisoning	92
Food Preparing Premises	85
Health Visitors, Work of	41, 53
Hospital Accommodation	60
,, for Infectious Diseases	60
Hospitals in Borough	60
Houses in Borough	9
,, Let in Lodgings	73
,, New	9, 103
Housing	99
,, Inspection	100, 101, 102
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers	93
Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Act, 1920 and 1923	103
Incubators	50
Industries	13
Infantile Mortality	10, 15, 56
Infectious Diseases	45
,, —Notification	16, 17, 18
Inquests	15
Isolation Hospital Report	60
Laboratory Work	66
Legal Summary	66
Malaria	30
Manholes	95, 96
Manure Pits	79
Marriages	9
Maternal Mortality	10
Maternity and Child Welfare	47

	PAGE
Maternity Fees	50
„ Hospital	50
Measles	31
Meat Inspection	86
„ Regulations, 1924	88
Medical Aid	50
Midwives	49, 50
Milk, Examination for Tubercle Bacilli	92
„ (Mothers and Children Order)	92
„ and Dairies Order, 1926	7, 93
Mortality, Excessive	16
„ Statistics	12
Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes	50
Mortuary	15
Nuisances	70, 71
Observation, &c., Cases in Hospital	64
Offensive Trades	78
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30, 47
Outworkers	82
Overcrowding	74
Persons per acre and House	9
Pneumonia	28
Police Court Proceedings	94
Polio-Encephalitis.. .. .	30
Poliomyelitis	29
Poor Law Relief	66
Population	9, 11, 14
Provisioning—Hospital	65
„ —Sanatorium	65
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations	91
Puerperal Fever	28
„ Pyrexia	28
Purveyors of Milk	88
Quarantine	24
Rainfall	83
Rateable Value of Borough	9
Refuse, Collection and Disposal of	94

	PAGE
Sanatorium	60
Sanitary Accommodation	69
Sanitary Inspections	72
Scarlet Fever	27
Scavenging	96
Schick Test	64
Schools	26
School Closure	32
Sewers	95, 96
Shelters, Open-air	41
Slaughterhouses	87
Smallpox	19, 31
„ Hospital	21, 25
Smoke Observations	84
Special Nursing	28, 47
Staff	98
Statistical Summary	9
Still-births	50
Street Cleansing and Watering	96
Toddlers	52
Tuberculosis—Dispensary	34
„ in Animals	87
„ Notification	33
„ Officer's Report	37
„ Register, Cases on	37
„ Scheme	34, 35, 36
„ Summary	41
Unsound Food—Condemned	87
Vaccinations	21, 23, 24
Venereal Diseases	46
„ —Bacteriological Examinations	46
Voluntary Helpers	49, 54
Water Supply	84
Welcomes, Mothers' and Babies'	50
Whooping Cough	32
Workrooms and Workplaces, Inspections	82
Workshops	83